





## 28 Red Parties Confer in Warsaw

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Communist party representatives from 28 countries convened here today to make arrangements for a full-scale congress of their parties.

For the past year, Soviet Communists have been cajoling colleagues throughout Europe to agree to an all-European party conference of the type last held in Prague in 1967. But never before have so many obstacles arisen to compliance with a call from Moscow, and conference

plans are still highly uncertain. Virtually no public disclosures have been made about the two-day meeting here. A short announcement in the Polish party newspaper *Tribuna Ludu* last week merely stated that a "consultative meeting" would begin today.

European party apparatchiks, believed to be of relatively low rank, arrived in pouring cold rain this morning at a hall used by the Polish Council of Ministers (government).

There were no flags or fanfare, and the delegates were not even

using the much more prestigious Polish United Workers (Communist) party headquarters building in downtown Warsaw.

It was learned that the Communist parties of Albania, the Netherlands and Iceland are boycotting the meeting.

Diplomats believe that the meeting here will seek to decide where and when the all-European conference will be held, and what it will do.

Before leaving for a visit to the United States two weeks ago, the Polish party leader, Edward Gierek, said that active preparations for the big conference were in progress, and that it might take place in November or December. But a source close to the Polish party's Central Committee said this week that it seems unlikely now that such a conference could be held this year, and more likely would be staged next February or later.

The main Soviet interest in conferences of Communist parties is in presenting a show of unity (usually monolithic) to the outside world, clearly implying that Moscow is still the center of world Communism.

For some West European Communist parties, notably the Italians, the presumption is that this poses special problems. More than ever before, the Italian Communists are close to real power in government and, to avoid stirring up unnecessary resentment at home, are understood to want to eschew an image as the agents of Moscow.

But much more serious problems have resulted from two other matters. One is the continuing Soviet desire to have the Chinese Communist party formally damned as heretic by most of the other Communist parties in the world. The other is the continuing fear in some quarters of the threat of Soviet intervention by force in the affairs of other Communist nations.

Suspensions of Soviet intentions were heightened by the disclosure that a group of dissident "Stalinist" Yugoslavs, allegedly working for Moscow, had been plotting to undermine the Yugoslav party.

In Romania, another maverick among European Communist states, rumors have been circulated by Romanian officials to the effect that the Russians were considering forcing a corridor through Romania from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria. The latter is politically so close to the Soviet Union that there have been Bulgarian proposals for making Bulgaria part of the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia and Romania also oppose Soviet hopes for drumming China out of the socialist commonwealth. The presence of both Yugoslav and Romanian delegations at today's meeting strongly implies that the China question has been sidelined.



PICKING IN THE RAIN—Workers in vineyards along the Rhine near Assmannshausen, West Germany. Quality of wine is endangered by recent bad weather.

## Jews in New Protests: Russia Seen in Dissent Crackdown

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Two leading Jewish film workers today began an 11-day hunger strike to protest the refusal of Soviet authorities to let them emigrate to Israel, and appealed for support by filmmakers in the West.

Felix Kandel, a screenwriter who created a popular children's cartoon series under the name of Felix Kamov, and Mikhail Suslov, a cameraman whose work took second prize in last year's San Francisco Film Festival, declared that they would continue their strike for the duration of this year's festival in the U.S. West Coast city, in which the Soviet Union is participating.

They were joined by Evgeny Baras, a former reporter for the newspaper *Sovetskaya Kultura*, who has also applied to go to Israel.

In undertaking their hunger strike, Mr. Kandel and Mr. Suslov said in a statement that because they wanted to emigrate "we are deprived of any possibility of creative work."

Calmly Witnessed They said that they were appealing to colleagues in the West through the San Francisco Film Festival because "our tragedy is being calmly witnessed by our former colleagues, the Soviet cinematographers, for none of them has stood up for us, helped or raised his voice in our defense. Fear, indifference and care about personal privileges have dampened

their feelings of professional solidarity."

In another development on the emigration issue, a young biochemist challenged the national security argument used to block scientists from emigrating by announcing that he had sent "all detailed information" about his research to the Westman Institute of Science in Israel.

Alexander Goldfarb, the biochemist, said that if he really had knowledge of defense secrets he should be prosecuted under the Soviet criminal code for espionage, a crime which can carry a death penalty. Otherwise, said Mr. Goldfarb, "if I am not prosecuted for this, the security pretexts are invalidated," and he should be allowed to emigrate.

In his statement, Mr. Goldfarb said that he had challenged the government's secrecy exclusion to prove that none of his work involved defense secrets and to draw attention to the similar situation of other Jewish scientists who have been prevented from leaving.

The two acts of defiance came as some Jewish activists here expressed concern that Soviet authorities were beginning to exert new pressure following the apparent deadlock on the emigration compromise which was being worked out between Moscow and Washington.

Some Western diplomatic sources here reported that Jewish emigration was continuing to run about 2,000 a month, or about two-thirds of last year's average figures, but attributed this more to a decline in applications than to official harassment.

Jewish sources here said that yesterday police came to question Vladimir Slepak, a radio engineer and prominent activist. Mr. Slepak locked himself in his bedroom. When his wife, Maria, a physician, tried to bar the way, she was knocked down by police, the sources contended.

Others reported that police had on Monday twice visited the wife of Mark Azbel, a theoretical physicist, demanding to know where her husband was. Dr. Azbel, who has been active in an unofficial seminar here, has been in the hospital for about a week with a liver ailment, the sources said.

The weekly seminar, which is held among Jewish scientists who have lost their posts after applying to emigrate, was held last Sunday in the apartment of Viktor Bratskiy, a cyberneticist, after police locked the apartment of Alexander Voronel, an experimental physicist, where the seminar is usually held.

### 2 Spanish Planes Lost

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Two Spanish C-10 fighter planes were lost and one pilot died in a crash in Morocco, the Spanish Air Ministry said yesterday. The other was missing.

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## Rioting Erupts In N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

"governor held" and "prison wrecked."

The rioters told reporters that they had food and would hold out until they received assurances through their paramilitary organizations that their men in the Maze were unhurt.

A Catholic priest and a Protestant minister negotiated tonight with the estimated 100 rebel prisoners for the release of the governor and his three aides.

Armstrong prison sources said the prisoners apparently seized their hostages when a delegation went to see the governor on a pretext and managed to overpower their guards and kidnap the governor and the others.

Meanwhile, officials at the Maze were counting the cost after a night of rioting and arson. Nearly all the 130 Nissen-type huts that housed the men were destroyed, as well as the hospital, a new \$120,000 kitchen and visiting rooms.

The trouble began when IRA prisoners attacked four guards. Attempts to remove the attackers were resisted by other prisoners and this was the signal for a number of huts to be set on fire. In the chaos, some men broke out of their compound and were heading for the main gates when they were cut off by prison staff.

Early today British soldiers were sent in to restore order and several men were injured on both sides. More rioting broke out at daylight but the army quelled it with CS gas.

Last month detainees won concessions for better food and laundry facilities after repeatedly throwing meals away. On one occasion, women visitors broke into the compound and burned two huts. At the time prisoners threatened to burn the camp down unless their demands were met.

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, who remained at the British Army's Lisburn headquarters all night to keep abreast of the situation, met top security advisers today to decide what to do with the prisoners, many of whom no longer had accommodation and none of whom had food.

## Pan Am, TWA To Cut Service

(Continued from Page 1)

Between Pan Am and TWA. Earlier this year, they mutually suspended service at several points in Ireland and Africa, and Pan Am suspended service between Detroit and London.

For travelers, the agreement is likely to reduce the number of flights available each day to many cities around the world. Because of the recent slump in travel on many of the routes, however, airline officials said there was not likely to be a shortage of seats despite the cutback in flights.

Insurance Claim NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals said yesterday that a group of U.S. and British insurance underwriters must pay Pan Am \$24 million for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet destroyed by Arab guerrillas in the Mideast in 1970.

The insurance litigation centered on legal interpretations of the language of the policies. The 24 insurers, led by Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., had tried to evade payment of the claim on the ground that their contracts with Pan Am excluded payment on claims of loss due to war. They contended war included hostile acts by guerrillas.

Judge Paul Hays, in a 74-page opinion, noted that the policies did exclude claims due to loss through war, but ruled that the Arab hijackers were part of a radical political group and did not represent any nation.

## France Postpones Decision On Joining Oil-Sharing Plan

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The cabinet today discussed France's eventual participation in the far-reaching energy-sharing plan being set up by a group of 12 industrial nations, but any decision has been put off at least until President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's first press conference on foreign affairs next Thursday.

The cabinet talks followed yesterday's meeting of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers at which France remained isolated from its community partners on the need for a broad, emergency agreement by industrial nations in case of new oil shortages.

French ministers and officials are deeply divided on participation in the oil-sharing plan. All indications are that it is one of the most difficult foreign policy decisions that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has had to face.

More Extensive The oil-sharing plan worked out by the group of 12 nations and concluded in Brussels Sept. 21 is to be ratified by the 12 before Oct. 23. The plan, far more extensive than had been expected, provides for an automatic sharing of oil resources among eight EEC countries (all except France), the United States, Canada, Norway and Japan in the event of future shortages. Norway, however, has hinted that it would not ratify the treaty because of the supranational decision-making powers it gives to an international secretariat.

The present French predicament grew out of the last Pompidou government's decision at the Washington energy meeting last February to break ranks with its EEC partners and oppose the Group of 12 project, which France charged was simply a vehicle for U.S. foreign policy.

At the time, the French expected that little would result from the Washington meeting. The treaty that finally emerged, however, was a blueprint for a 10-year energy program to "secure oil supplies on reasonable and equitable terms." It sets up an autonomous international energy agency within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development with a weighted-majority voting system that U.S. officials have called a "significant

## Another On For the Road

KLOOSTERZANDE, Netherlands, Oct. 16 (A

The Netherlands' first "bus" will start its two night Friday service for drinkers of Zealand Pro on Nov. 1. The Amstel daily Het Parool announced today.

The Borrelbus or "bus" service has been piloted by local cafés, a restaurant and hotel owners, the National Road Safety Society to coincide with the introduction of tougher drink laws for motorists.

The bus will stop at and other drinkers' spots pick up passengers. A service will be started in tandem.

## Mexico, Now Oil-Rich, Seeks To Align Itself With the OPEC

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)

As a consequence of its new large oil strike, Mexico will ask to sit in on all meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, two government officials said yesterday.

They also said that Mexico would not allow its oil to be used to break up the united front of the oil-producing nations and would export oil at the current OPEC price.

Horacio Flores de la Pena, Minister of National Property, and Antonio Davila Jaime, director general of the government oil monopoly, Pemex, said at a news conference that they could not speculate on how rich the find might be. The first 47 wells drilled in the field changed Mexico from an oil-importer to an exporter in a matter of months, they said.

Mr. Davila Jaime said that it will take from six to 10 years to determine the amount of proven reserves and that it will be at least late next year before Pemex can estimate with any accuracy what daily production might be.

Mr. Flores de la Pena said that Mexico will ask to attend all OPEC meetings as an observer and will give developing nations, especially those in Latin America, preference in oil sales.

Mexico cannot join OPEC now because it does not export enough. It started exporting last month, with 35,000 barrels a day going to Israel and the United States. Further export deals are pending with Cuba and the United States, Mr. Flores de la Pena said.

Foreign estimates have put the possible reserves as high as 20 billion barrels and indicated production could reach 10 million barrels a day if the field is fully developed. By comparison, Venezuela, one of the world's major oil exporters, has been producing about three million barrels a day.

The oil was found in Tabasco and Chiapas states at a depth of 13,950 feet, Mr. Davila Jaime said. Exploratory drilling started two years ago and 47 wells are now producing an average of 5,100 barrels a day each of top-quality crude. Sixty wells are to be in

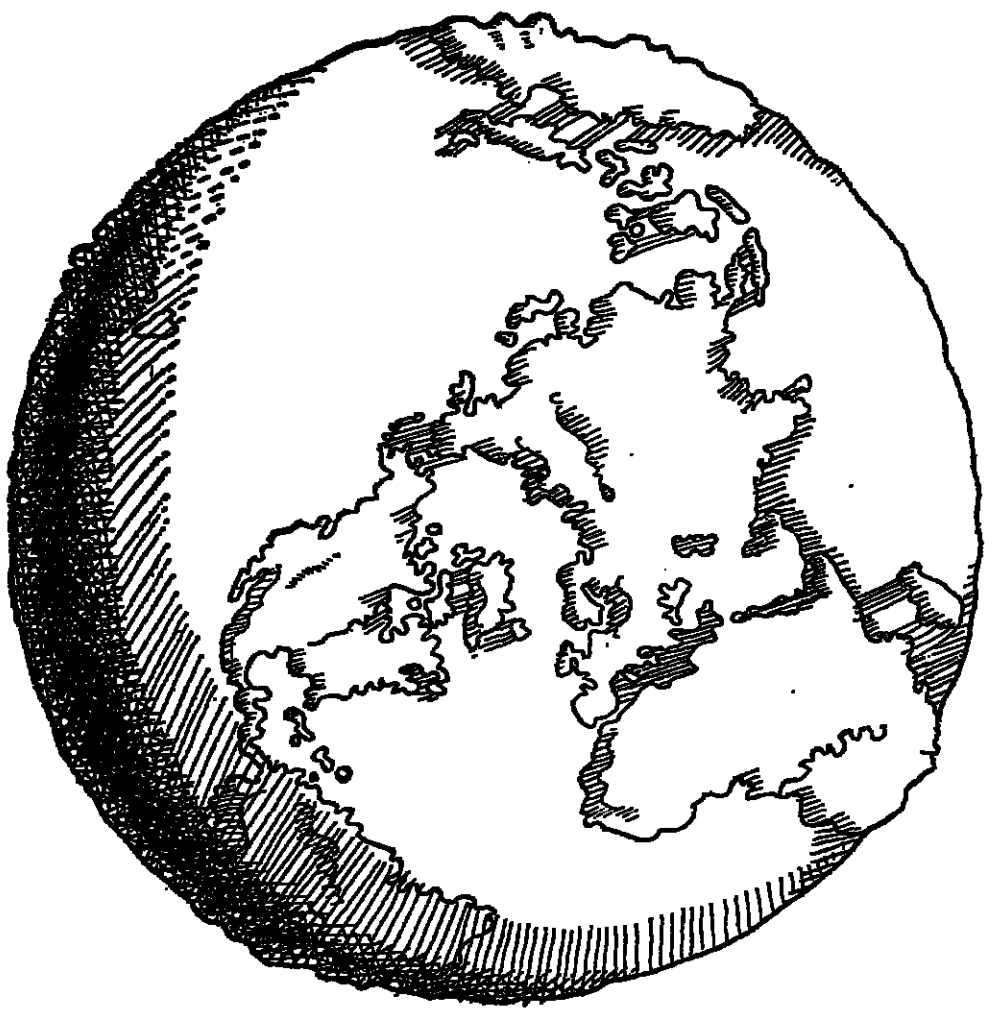
### Soviet Rocket Tests

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union will launch a series of rockets in the Pacific from next Sunday through Oct. 30 and has asked countries in the area to issue appropriate safety warnings to air and sea craft, Tass announced today.

Book Funks Channel

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (G) Funds to finance a copy that produced the biographies Mr. Goldberg were channeled through a Philadelphia in the adviser and the first yesterday.

In a statement, Richard Worth, an adviser to the feller interests, said a turned over money to the corporation that produced the book, Literary Firm, through the firm worth, Paxson, Kallish, Coleman of Philadelphia



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## On Presidential Powers to Counter Spying

## Supreme Court Declines Wiretapping Case

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court declined yesterday to consider the question of whether the president can legally order wiretaps when he finds them necessary to intercept and counter foreign espionage.

Three of the eight justices who participated in the decision voted to hear the case and resolve an 11-year-old controversy that hinges on the president's absolute right to intercept private conversations when intelligence is involved. It was one fewer than the number needed to put the case on the court's agenda.

Two years ago, the court ruled unanimously that the Justice Department could not conduct surveillance without obtaining a court order when domestic security was involved, but the justices refrained from extending this doctrine to foreign intelligence cases.

The case that the court refused, in a routine three-justice memorandum, involved Igor Ivanov, who was convicted in

1964 of conspiracy to commit espionage in passing to the Soviet government information on the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

## The Tally

Voting to review the case were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Potter Stewart. Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate in the decision, presumably on the grounds that he served as solicitor general for two years while the Ivanov case was pending.

Opposed to accepting the case were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Byron White, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist.

Although the court's refusal to consider the question did not establish any national legal precedent, it left standing a lower court decision upholding the government in the Ivanov case and several similar ones that have not reached the high court.

Ivanov's conviction first came to the Supreme Court on appeal in 1968, and the justices sent it back to determine whether there had been illegal wiretapping. The defendant, a chauffeur for the Soviet trading agency, Amtorg, when arrested, was allowed to return to the Soviet Union after his conviction upon assurance that he would be returned if his conviction was affirmed on appeal.

Yesterday's ruling left standing a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

which held that foreign intelligence evidence obtained through wiretaps placed without a court order was admissible in court as long as the search had been "reasonable."

The ruling was made on the court's first decision day of the 1974-75 term, when the justices announced their action on more than 1,000 cases and motions. They accepted 25 cases for hearing and decision, resolving some of the others without further consideration and rejecting the great majority.

The justices agreed to consider the constitutionality of a 1972 Pennsylvania law that authorizes state aid for private and parochial schools for textbooks, auxiliary services such as counseling and testing and instructional materials. The statute has been upheld by a three-judge U.S. District Court.

Also accepted for decision was a ruling that Social Security provisions for survivors' benefits are unconstitutional because they deny a widow with a child payments that would go to a widow under identical circumstances.

This case will give the high court another opportunity to consider whether classifications based on sex are "inherently suspect," like those based on race, and thus can be justified only by the state or federal government upon a much stronger showing of necessity.



POLLUTION FIGHTER—One of seven battery-powered city buses that went into service yesterday in Muenchengladbach, West Germany. The buses, in service on 20-kilometer runs, can go 80 kilometers before needing a battery recharge.

## U.S. Farmers Kill Calves in Price Protest

CURTIS, Wis., Oct. 16 (AP).

—Protesting low cattle prices, Wisconsin farmers yesterday shot or slit the throats of 658 calves and buried the carcasses in trenches.

"I'm tired of rhetoric," said Steve Pavlich, president of the Wisconsin unit of the National Farmers Organization. "There is a problem out here in rural

America and something has to be done about it."

"None of us like it," a farmer said. "But if they don't change soon they might as well shoot the American farmer and throw him in the pit."

The farmer and Mr. Pavlich spoke here at a demonstration where 638 calves were killed by NFO members. Another 23 were slaughtered by members of the

Buena Vista Beef Growers Association near Wisconsin Rapids, about 80 miles southeast of here.

The farmers said the price of feed grain and other costs have jumped while real prices have plummeted.

Farmers were getting \$90 to \$125 a head for veal calves eight months ago, but are now receiving \$17, according to a marketing dairy representative for the NFO.

## U.S. Navy Chief to Increase Fleet's Firepower, Flexibility

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—A major increase in the offensive firepower and flexibility of the U.S. Navy's surface ships is the primary goal of the new chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway.

To get that extra striking power, the admiral said, he plans to speed development of the Navy's new Harpoon missile and expand both the number of ships that will carry it and the number of firing batteries on each vessel.

Harpoon is designed to hit enemy vessels as far as 60 miles away, beyond the range of Navy guns. Wide deployment of this missile, Adm. Holloway said, would also bring with it much of the flexibility that the fleet needs.

It would allow some vessels, now equipped primarily to protect aircraft carriers from enemy air attack, to operate more independently of the carriers and contribute more to offensive rather than purely defensive operations.

With the cost of shipbuilding soaring, and the size of the U.S. fleet reduced from almost 900 vessels five years ago to just over 500 today, Adm. Holloway said the Navy must get more out of each ship. The service, he said, "simply can't afford to build new ships only to protect carriers from air or sea attack."

The Navy has been criticized by many observers in recent years for putting too much emphasis on very expensive vessels, such as nuclear-powered frigates laden mostly with anti-aircraft missiles meant primarily to defend the carriers from air attack.

Adm. Holloway in effect said that he would move away from that concept. He said that the carrier-based F-14 fighter has "three times the capability" of the current F-4 fighter to protect the carrier task force from air attack. And, he pointed out, the use of long-range missiles—already in the hands of the Soviet Navy and Air Force—has made obsolete the idea of carriers operating with tight screens of escort ships.

## Widely Dispersed

Task forces now are dispersed over broad expanses of water, so that a nuclear missile exploding near one ship would not destroy many others.

"We really want to drop the term 'escort,'" Adm. Holloway said. "Carriers don't need a ring of ships around them anymore. The threat is so much faster now. The attack range of submarines launched (anti-ship) missiles is 25 miles or so. In a conflict, the missile disposition is dispersed over many miles of ocean, linked by radio communications, not visual."

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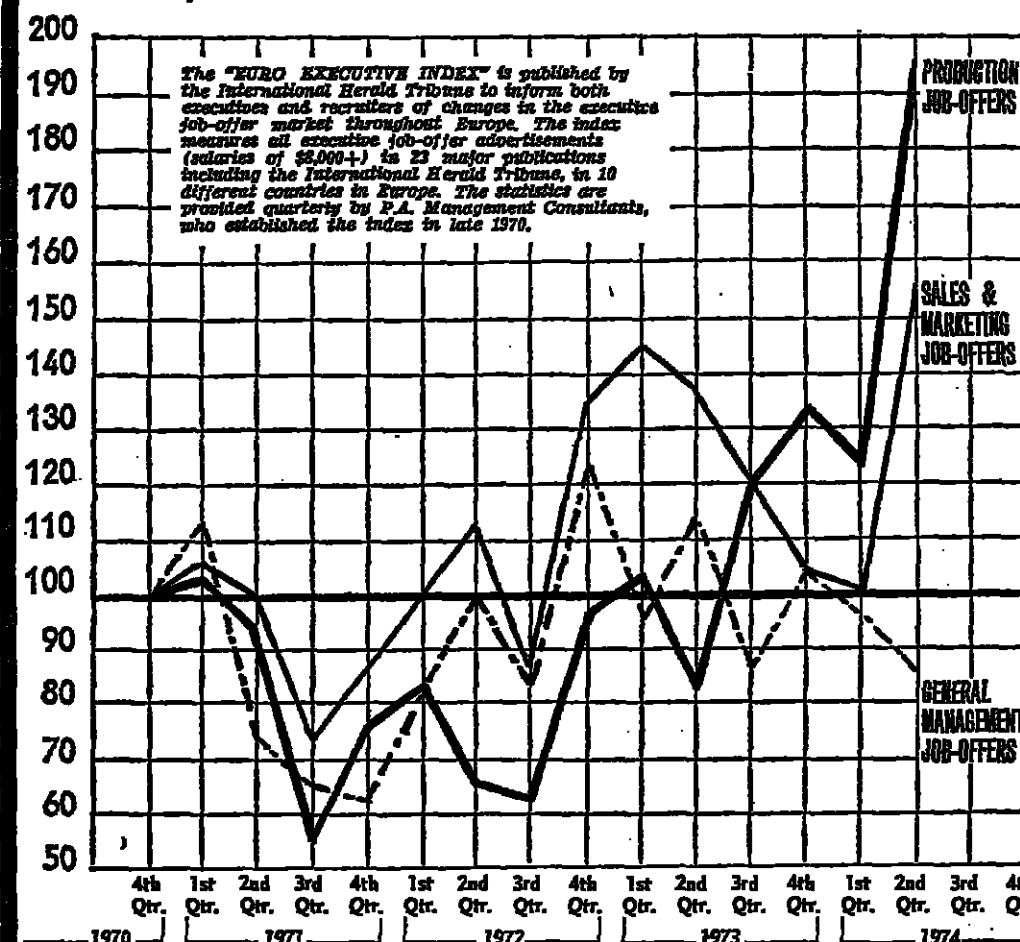
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## THE EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX: PART II

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## rikes Under Allende Called Foreign-Funded

by Jonathan Kandell  
 (L.A. TIMES) — The wide-  
 scale military coup that over-  
 threw the late President Salvador  
 Allende was partly financed by  
 Chilean businessmen, ranking mem-  
 bers of SOFOFA, the most im-  
 portant industrial association in  
 said these funds amount-

ing to \$300,000—to striking truck  
 owners, shopkeepers and occupa-  
 tional groups in the weeks pre-  
 ceding the fall of the Allende gov-  
 ernment on Sept. 11, 1973.

They said a company called  
 Protera, based in Monterrey,  
 Mexico, contributed \$100,000 to  
 the anti-Allende campaign, and  
 the Grupo Mendoza of Caracas,  
 Venezuela, gave \$50,000.

The businessmen said that a  
 Peruvian concern, which they  
 declined to identify, gave close

to \$50,000 to help finance the  
 Chilean strikes.

Last month it was disclosed  
 that the U.S. Central Intelligence  
 Agency had secretly financed  
 unions and trade groups for more  
 than 18 months before President  
 Allende was overthrown. More  
 than half of the \$8 million author-  
 ized for clandestine CIA activi-  
 ties in Chile was used to provide  
 benefits for anti-Allende strikers  
 in 1972 and 1973, according to U.S.  
 intelligence sources.

How the funds were channeled  
 to Mr. Allende's opponents was  
 not disclosed. The Chilean busi-  
 ness sources did not link the  
 money they received to the CIA.

"I would have no way of know-  
 ing whether those funds were in-  
 directly from the CIA or whether  
 those companies were merely  
 sympathetic to our cause as they  
 claimed they were," said one  
 businessman.

"We did not ask any questions,"  
 he added. "We had a very tough  
 time collecting funds, both here  
 and abroad, because people were  
 giving up hope that things could  
 change in Chile."

The sources said that the  
 money from the Mexican, Vene-  
 zuelan and Peruvian companies  
 started to arrive during the first  
 half of 1973 in time to help fi-  
 nance the anti-Allende strikes  
 that began in July of that year.

Protera, the Mexico-based com-  
 pany, was founded in 1945 as a  
 small manufacturer of water-  
 proofing material for roofing. It  
 has grown rapidly, now owns at  
 least eight Mexican companies  
 and has eight affiliates abroad,  
 including Astalos Chileas Pro-  
 tera, with offices in Santiago.

### Not Expropriated

According to business sources,  
 Protera was not expropriated or  
 seized by workers during the Al-  
 lende years, when hundreds of  
 foreign and Chilean companies  
 came under government control.

The Grupo Mendoza, one of the  
 largest Venezuelan business or-  
 ganizations, is involved in machin-  
 ery, import, cement and paper  
 production and other activities.  
 Chilean sources said they did not  
 know of any affiliate here.

SOFOFA officials said the  
 money was distributed to strikers  
 weekly in July, August and Sep-  
 tember of 1973. The dollars were  
 converted on the black market at  
 up to 500 per cent of the official  
 exchange rate.

"We were giving the truckers  
 about \$2,000 a week," said a busi-  
 nessman.

Leon Vilas, the president of  
 the truck owners' association, has  
 been traveling in Europe. He has  
 asserted that the truckers depen-  
 dent on their own financial re-  
 sources during the strike. Other  
 ranking members of the truck  
 owners' association could not be  
 reached for comment.

The truck owners—about 40,000,  
 controlling some 70,000 vehicles  
 —were the staunchest opponents  
 of the Allende government during  
 its waning months. Their 50-day  
 strike crippled this country's  
 economy, which depends far more  
 heavily on trucks than on the  
 state-owned railways for the  
 movement of goods.

"The truck owners' hostility was  
 due to the Marxist coalition gov-  
 ernment's efforts to create a  
 parallel, state-owned trucking  
 group.



Michel Jobert

## Sees a 'Good Heart'

## bert, in Memoirs, Is Critical Kissinger for Hot Temper

U.S. Oct. 16 (UPI).—  
 Foreign Minister Michel  
 Jobert in memoirs published to-  
 day said U.S. Secretary of  
 State Henry Kissinger as stub-  
 born and temperamental. He also  
 said Mr. Kissinger as a  
 "king person, probably a  
 tyrant, but a man of 'good

acid-tongued Mr. Jobert  
 placed as foreign minister  
 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing  
 President in May.

Jobert, in his book, "Mé-  
 moires d'un ministre," outlined U.S.-French  
 ties from the "French  
 Revolution" in drug trafficking  
 a rejection of this late

President Georges Pompidou's  
 plan for a "Big Four" settlement  
 of the Middle East war.

To Mr. Jobert, Mr. Kissinger's  
 plans for a "new Atlantic char-  
 ter" and an oil-consumer organ-  
 ization of European nations, the  
 United States, Japan, and Cana-  
 da to deal with the Arab oil  
 producers were "purely political  
 acts, brilliant affirmation of  
 American supremacy in the West-  
 ern world."

### Scene in Brussels

Mr. Jobert described a scene  
 in Brussels when Mr. Kissinger  
 tried to convince him that France  
 should join the oil-consuming  
 nations group.

"Kissinger made terrible  
 scenes," Mr. Jobert wrote. "He  
 came to see me at our embassy.  
 I pointed out to him that his  
 words seemed to be excessive and  
 that our conversation, on such  
 a tone, risked coming rapidly to  
 an end. Then we remained seated  
 during a long silence."

Mr. Jobert said Mr. Pompidou  
 did not want to send a delega-  
 tion to the Washington con-  
 ference which established the oil-  
 consuming nations' group, but  
 finally dispatched Mr. Jobert.

When Mr. Jobert refused to  
 join the group, "there were  
 dreadful scenes, furors, excessive  
 words," he wrote. "I listened to  
 all in perfect calm."

### 'Publicity' Cited

When Mr. Jobert made head-  
 lines over his defiance of Mr.  
 Kissinger's "new Atlantic char-  
 ter," he told the U.S. secretary,  
 "I should thank you. I am noth-  
 ing, but by your outburst you  
 make considerable publicity for  
 me."

Mr. Jobert described Mr. Kis-  
 singer as "mobile, certainly pas-  
 sionate, certainly a calculating  
 person, very organized, sometimes  
 detached and probably a dreamer.  
 But he did not mention that his  
 own wife is an American."

He described the warmth with  
 which Mr. Kissinger greeted him  
 once in Los Angeles. The U.S.  
 secretary suggested rounding up  
 local celebrities, including actor  
 Danny Kaye, for a dinner for Mr.  
 Jobert. Mr. Jobert quoted Mr.  
 Kissinger as saying, "Your policy  
 is about as anti-American as  
 mine is anti-French."

The Frenchman wrote of how  
 he first met Mr. Kissinger when  
 the U.S. diplomat was slipping out  
 of Washington for secret weekend  
 meetings in Paris with North  
 Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc  
 Tho.

### Jet Is Sent

"I sent a Mystère jet to fetch  
 him, usually at Bourges (central  
 France) but sometimes in Frank-  
 fort," Mr. Jobert wrote.  
 "Gen. [Vernon] Walters, then  
 American Embassy military at-  
 taché in Paris, housed him and  
 arranged his meetings with Tho.  
 One day, the general's maid saw  
 Kissinger on television and said  
 to Walters, 'Why, that's the man  
 who stayed here two days ago.'"

Mr. Jobert wrote of his close  
 friendship with the late U.S. am-  
 bassador here, Arthur Watson.  
 But he did not mention that his  
 own wife is an American.



MEETING THE AORTA—Brandon Dondeville, 7, views the human heart from inside a reproduction on show at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

## Anesthetic Gases Held Danger To Operating-Room Workers

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).  
 —Men and women who work  
 regularly in hospital operating  
 rooms have abnormally high rates  
 of disease and damaged children,  
 apparently from breathing anes-  
 thetic gases, a medical committee  
 has reported.

A survey sponsored by the  
 National Institute of Occupational  
 Safety and Health showed these  
 results Monday from a study of  
 29,000 such doctors, nurses, anes-  
 thetists and technicians:

- Cancer rates among women  
 that are far higher than normal.
- More liver and kidney dis-  
 ease among both men and women.
- More spontaneous abortions  
 and birth defects among children  
 of women who work in operating  
 rooms.
- A 25-per-cent increase in  
 birth defects among babies  
 fathered by male anesthetists, ap-  
 parently indicating sperm or gene  
 damage.

### Amounts Leaked

Dr. Ellis Cohen, chairman of  
 the 1972 survey, reported on the  
 results to the American Society  
 of Anesthesiologists.

The study was brought about  
 by reports from several countries  
 of ill effects on operating-room  
 workers, apparently from anes-  
 thetics. Amounts of such gases  
 that leak into the air range from  
 10 parts per million in the cases  
 of ether, halothane and cyclopro-  
 pane, up through 100 to 1,000  
 parts per million for the com-  
 monly used nitrous oxide.

"But these people," said Dr.  
 Cohen, "breathe these gases eight  
 hours a day, five days a week,  
 and often they stay in the body  
 a long time, so their effects are  
 cumulative."

Dr. Cohen's committee sent a  
 questionnaire to nearly 50,000  
 anesthesiologists (who give or  
 supervise anesthesia), nurse-  
 anesthetists, operating room  
 nurses and technicians. For com-  
 parison questionnaires went to  
 nearly 24,000 doctors and nurses  
 who do not work in operating  
 rooms.

The survey did not include  
 surgeons, Dr. Cohen said, since  
 they may operate only one, two  
 or three days a week.

With answers from well over  
 half the survey established to its  
 statisticians' satisfaction that:

- Affected women had sponta-  
 neous abortion rates from 13  
 times to twice that of the un-  
 exposed. For example, there were  
 17.1 spontaneous abortions per 100  
 pregnancies for anesthesiologists,  
 compared with 8.9 per cent for  
 pediatricians.
- The offspring of nurse-anes-  
 thetists had birth defects nearly

twice as often as those of un-  
 exposed women.

• Exposed women had from 1.3  
 to twice as many cases of cancer  
 as unexposed women. This includ-  
 ed all types of cancer, with  
 highest rates for leukemia and  
 lymphoma. There was no similar  
 increase in cancer for men. Liver  
 disease was from 1.3 to 2.2 times  
 as great in exposed men and  
 women.

### Statistical System

What has been established, Dr.  
 Cohen said, is a strong statistical  
 link rather than positive proof  
 of cause and effect. But the link  
 is backed, he said, by two new  
 British studies with similar  
 results as well as laboratory tests  
 showing that the same gases can  
 harm rats and their offspring.  
 Anesthetics work by depressing  
 the central nervous system. All  
 are chemicals with powerful po-  
 tential effects on body cells and  
 the delicate genes.

Tests by a Northwestern Uni-  
 versity anesthesiologist showed  
 that normal persons who breathe  
 traces of the same anesthetic  
 gases for four hours suffer a half-  
 second lag in ability to do various  
 tasks. Evidently the gases also  
 affect mental acuity and dexter-  
 ity, Dr. Cohen said, and this is  
 to be checked by another study.

## Spain Would Bar Activity by Exiled Portuguese Right

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The  
 government said today that it  
 would not tolerate any political  
 activity by Portuguese rightists  
 in exile in Spain.

The statement followed a report  
 by Nuevo Diario, a newspaper,  
 that a group calling itself the  
 Portuguese Government of the  
 Silent Majority in Exile has been  
 formed in Madrid "to fight for  
 the liberation of its country  
 against international Communism  
 ... and the traitors of the  
 Salazar regime."

"In relation to this news ...  
 the Spanish government, which  
 has always scrupulously applied  
 the principle of noninterference  
 in the internal affairs of other  
 countries, states that it will not  
 allow in Spain any political ac-  
 tivities directed against govern-  
 ments of countries with which it  
 maintains relations."

The national news agency,  
 Cifra, and several newspapers  
 questioned the existence of the  
 exile government. They said that  
 they had received the same com-  
 munique as Nuevo Diario, but re-  
 fused to publish it because it was  
 not adequately signed.

## h Support ket Project

U.S. Oct. 16 (UPI).—The  
 next decision today to back  
 a rocket project, an ex-  
 tensive program to make Europe inde-  
 pendent of the United States in  
 space and navigation

has been widely expected  
 to be part of the govern-  
 ment's program to bring high-  
 speed projects from the  
 Pentagon, a project that  
 at Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's  
 request as finance minister

ious governments, is ex-  
 pected to cost 3.5 billion francs  
 (\$750 million) by 1980, with  
 50 per cent of that cost to be paid  
 by the U.S. and 35 per cent by Eu-  
 ropean countries in the European  
 Research Organization.

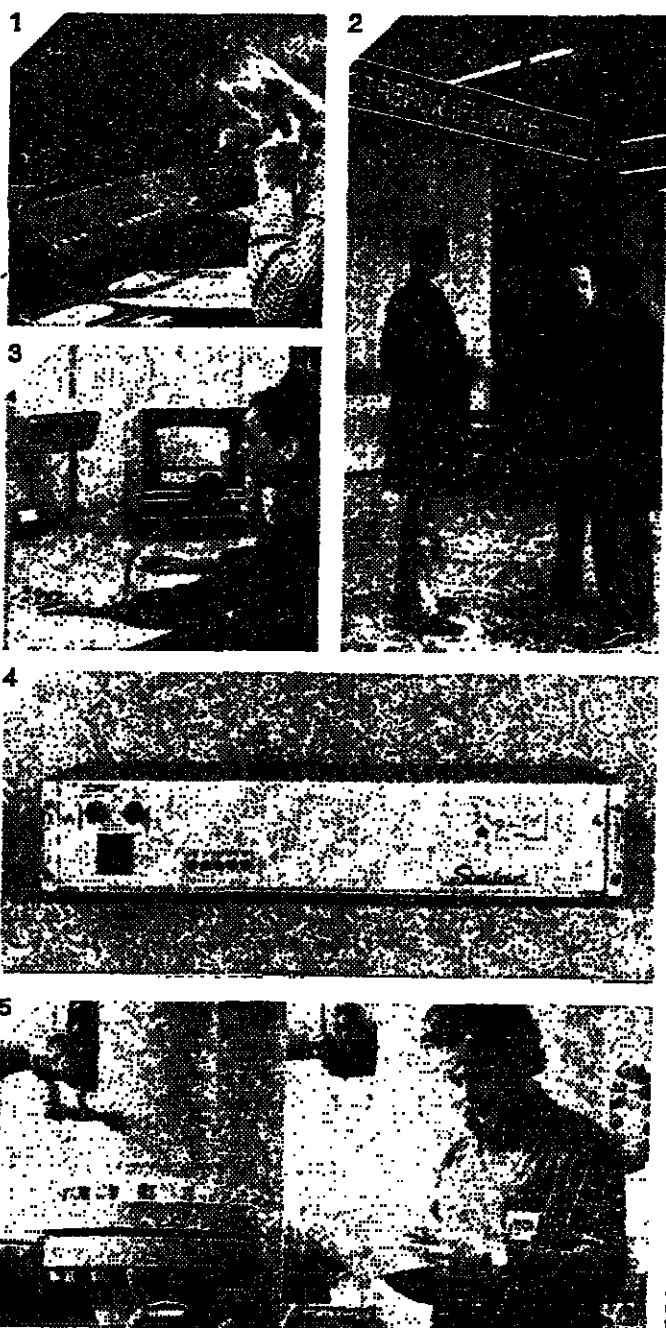
decision today means that  
 countries—Belgium, Den-  
 mark, Germany, France,  
 the Netherlands, Sweden,  
 Switzerland and Britain—  
 ahead with the program to  
 place 1,550-pound satel-  
 lite by 1980.

## They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and  
 erratic courses of hurricanes men, with the  
 chauvinism of which they are so generally  
 accused, naturally gave them women's  
 names. The habit sticks though hurricanes  
 are no longer so unpredictable.  
 They zig-zag across the low latitudes as  
 erratically as ever; the change is in the  
 amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them - and other, less spectacular,  
 kinds of weather - which is now continuously  
 collected and rapidly processed.  
 By far the largest and most sophisticated  
 centre for such processing is that at Kansas  
 City, where data from weather ships,  
 satellites and ground stations is collected  
 automatically by a huge Philips message-  
 switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph  
 circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands  
 of measuring stations - that takes two  
 minutes.  
 This vast amount of data is processed, and  
 the resulting detailed forecasts  
 are distributed to several hundreds  
 of thousands of destinations. That takes  
 twenty minutes.



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 cating information. The Philips system is particularly simple  
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## Mr. Ford and the Pardon

When President Ford appears voluntarily before a House Judiciary subcommittee today to explain why he prematurely granted Richard Nixon an unconditional pardon, his questions should not allow the commendable presidential gesture to overshadow the need for specific answers.

Regardless of Mr. Ford's motives and intent, the pardon before rather than after full disclosure of Mr. Nixon's abuse of presidential power has the effect of impeding the search for the truth about a dark and dangerous episode in American history.

The issue of the pardon cannot be laid to rest by a reiteration of Mr. Ford's earlier emphatic denial of any agreement on the matter between himself and Mr. Nixon. A persuasive review of the decisions that led up to the pardon would have to include—as the resolution of inquiry introduced by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., properly emphasizes—the complete history of any prior discussions of a pardon not only between Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon but also any of their aides or advisers.

The specific White House actions during the week that preceded the pardon remain shrouded in mystery. An attorney representing the President was dispatched to San Clemente, allegedly with orders to obtain from Mr. Nixon a confession of guilt. In the face of the former president's reported refusal to agree to such a statement, what persuaded Mr. Ford to grant the pardon unconditionally? And why, in any event, did the White House choose for so delicate a mission an attorney who was himself under investigation by the Justice Department?

Answers must be forthcoming on the role played by Gen. Haig and J. Fred Buzhardt during that week of behind-the-scenes negotiations. Did Gen. Haig act as an intermediary between his former chief and his new one? If so, who provided the information thus transmitted? Mr. Buzhardt, who had been a principal lieutenant in Mr. Nixon's fight to keep the White House tapes from

Congress and the courts, appears once again to have been intimately involved in the aborted agreement to bury those same tapes in vaults that could not be entered without Mr. Nixon's consent. Was it purely coincidental that the agreement concerning the tapes and the issuance of the pardon seemed so closely synchronized?

Only the most persuasive explanations can dispel existing suspicions of a link between the White House tapes and alleged efforts by H. R. Haldeman to obtain a presidential pardon during Mr. Nixon's last days in office. Such suspicions were fed further by the Ford administration's trial balloon—shot down by public and congressional indignation—that Mr. Ford was also considering a Nixon-type pre-trial pardon for Mr. Haldeman and all the other Watergate defendants.

Finally, the questions to be put to Mr. Ford should not skirt the issue of the presidential pardon itself. There is, for instance, the matter of possible conflict between the pardon and the charter granted the special Watergate prosecutor—an issue disposed of much too cavalierly by Leon Jaworski in his letter of resignation last week.

Also there is disagreement among legal authorities on the constitutionality of a blanket and unconditional pardon without prior determination of guilt. In considering so fundamental an issue, the framers' intent cannot be ignored. A Constitution aimed at freeing this nation for all times from the exercise of royal and arbitrary rule can hardly have been designed to bestow on future presidents a power so absolute that it could vitiate the judicial process and deny the American people's right to know the truth about the conduct of those in highest office.

The president's constitutional right of pardon needs satisfactory definition—to temper justice with mercy is not to supplant justice altogether.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. Fanfani's Task

The significance of Amintore Fanfani's attempt to form his fifth cabinet and Italy's 37th postwar government is clear: If he fails to reconstruct a viable ministry from the ranks of Italy's democratic parties, the next government is virtually certain to include representatives of the most powerful Communist party in the Western world.

It is arguable—or at least conceivable—that Communist participation in the government for the first time in 30 years might not be fatal for Italy's democracy. The Italian Communists have demonstrated some independence of Moscow on occasion; they have, since the fall of Fascism, played the parliamentary game, usually according to the rules; and they have governed major Italian cities and even regions without destroying freedom or democratic institutions.

However, Mr. Fanfani is clearly right to reject any alliance between his Christian Democrats and the Communists even as a temporary arrangement aimed at pulling Italy out of its worst economic crisis since

the immediate postwar period. The price of Communist participation, at minimum, would be greatly increased state intervention in the economy, a dubious contribution to recovery.

Communist participation would inevitably be realized at the expense of the smaller democratic parties: It would raise doubts—whatever the Communists promised—about the durability of Italy's commitment to the West through NATO and the European Community, and it would make it more difficult for Italy to secure the essential cooperation of the international financial organizations for its recovery effort.

Mr. Fanfani has been a mercurial politician whose loyalty to principle has frequently been challenged. But he is right, in existing circumstances, to shun the Communist offer of a "historic compromise" and try to build his government from the forces that have, as he puts it, "a clear and permanent democratic vocation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The Message for Wilson

As in February, the British electorate has made it clearly known that it rejects all forms of extremism. Will the Labor party take the message to heart? Will the smallness of Wilson's majority exert a moderating influence on government policy? Though by no means certain, it seems likely. To start with, the country will need massive injections of finance from other nations, and this will call for the establishment of confidence in London's economic policies. So while such nationalization projects as those for North Sea oil and real estate will probably go ahead, the less relevant aspects of party dogma are likely to be put on the shelf. Wilson's chief problem will be to restore confidence and financial liquidity to industry before unemployment gets out of hand, without giving the trade unions excuses for declaring the "social contract" to have been infringed and embarking on a new round of exaggerated wage claims.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A main feature of the election was that the Conservatives and Laborites battled the election campaign with a plainspoken confrontation of class-consciousness, breaking out of the traditional British politics. Crises stemming from hopeless inflation and the

increase of unemployment as well as a "threat to democratic politics" were overemphasized. In order to escape from such crises, voters voted for the Labor party, which is safer than the Conservatives, who might clash with the labor unions. No one denies, however, that there is a big doubt whether the "small victory" can function as expected.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

#### U.S. Military Aid to Turkey

The Turks on their side must be aware that their armed forces are heavily dependent on American ammunition which, if there were going to be further large-scale fighting in Cyprus, or in Thrace and the Aegean, it might be politically difficult for the United States to keep on supplying. They are perhaps not sufficiently aware that the present situation in Cyprus, if left to fester for too long, could well degenerate to a point where further large-scale fighting would be likely. It is as important for Turkey as for Greece that the Demetash-Clerides talks should lead to a political settlement involving the withdrawal from Cyprus of Turkish and Greek forces. Mr. Caramanlis has seen this, and has wisely given Mr. Clerides a free hand. It is to be hoped that Ankara will allow Mr. Demetash the same flexibility.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1899

LONDON—There is now widespread fighting in South Africa. It is now certain that Kimberley is completely invested by the Boers, but nothing is sure. Everything is in a state of confusion, for the last message received at Cape Town before the wire was cut was: "Military all well." Elsewhere there is heavy fighting in and around Mafeking and it is known that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy losses.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1924

NEW YORK—Moving pictures have finally entered the realm of police training. The New York police department having installed a moving picture target range at headquarters where police officers will be trained to shoot at moving figures of men and automobiles. The reel can be stopped at will so the men may see the results of their shooting. They will be trained to shoot to cripple rather than to kill.



'Hey—It Reads Like One of Them Presidential Pardons.'

## If There Is a Portuguese Strongman...

By Joseph Schlesinger

LISBON.—The power struggle in Portugal is by no means over. But if there is one man who can be said to control Portugal and who has the means of hanging on to power, it would seem to be Brig. Otelo Saraiva Carvalhal. The source of Brig. Carvalhal's power are his three jobs: He is at the same time military governor of Lisbon, commander of a countrywide strike force charged with suppressing any counter-revolution and one of the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement, the group of young officers that overthrew Portugal's rightist dictatorship last April.

The brigadier's power is acknowledged by loud cheers from the left and silent, very silent snubs from the right. When he appears in public, the crowds with the red flag chant "Otelo, Otelo." In private, the rightists denounce him as the country's new dictator and his strike force, known as COPOCON, as the new secret police.

The rightist rumor mills say Brig. Carvalhal is a Communist, a charge he denies with a chuckle. He repeats the standard line of the Armed Forces Movement that its members are apolitical, that all they want to do is to hand over power to whomever wins the elections scheduled for next spring. But he does admit that the captains who make up the bulk of the AFM have a preference and he is the first leader of the movement to do so publicly. He says that what the movement really would like to see is a Socialist government that would wipe out the huge inequalities between the poor and the rich in Portugal.

But the captains are willing to hand over anyone who wins and that includes the Communists, Brig. Carvalhal says, however, that he cannot see the Communists winning.

#### Not Prepared

"The Portuguese people are not prepared to accept a Communist government," he says, and adds: "The Communists are not interested yet in winning the elections. If they won, they'd have lots of problems and they know that. Problems with non-Communist Western European governments... with North America. They remember Chile."

If the extreme left, in an effort to avoid a Chilean situation, should try to bypass the electoral process with a coup, Brig. Carvalhal says the armed forces would "smash" it as they did the extreme right. If there should be any more smashing to be done it is likely that the brigadier will be doing it.

Six months ago he was a major teaching artillery tactics at the military academy. Now, at 57, he is the youngest general in the Portuguese Army and ranks third in the hierarchy that rules the country.

The President, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, is the conciliator of the regime. He adjudicates between the wary generals and the thrusting captains, between the fearful center and the jubilant left. The Premier, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, is the philosopher and administrator of the revolution. Brig. Carvalhal, who is junior to them in both rank and age and therefore probably more in tune with the captains' cabal, is the

revolution's fist and has been right from the start. He was the planner and executor of the April 25 coup that toppled the Caetano regime. At least that is the accolade he has been given by the Portuguese Army's magazine and that makes it official and right from the horse's mouth.

The brigadier was also in the thick of it during the last weekend in September, during the showdown with the right in which Gen. Antonio de Spínola resigned from the presidency. There have been published reports that Brig. Carvalhal and Col. Gonçalves were held briefly as prisoners in the presidential palace that weekend while Gen. Spínola tried to rally the armed forces against the captains' movement. The brigadier denies he was under arrest. He says he was in the palace working with Gen. Spínola to solve the crisis. In any case, in the confused hours of that weekend the difference between being a prisoner or being a captive was not determined by who said "You're under arrest" to whom inside the palace but rather by what was happening outside it. And outside Brig. Carvalhal's COPOCON forces carried the day with a lot of help from the Communist party.

COPOCON stands for Continental Commando Operations. Continental in this case means continental Portugal to distinguish it from Portuguese territories overseas. Units from all three services are assigned to COPOCON throughout the country. But its mainstays are commando and parachute elements. It has its own intelligence service and a staff of young officers drawn from various branches of the armed forces.

The headquarters of COPOCON are in a fort on a hill just outside Lisbon overlooking the mouth of the Tagus River. It is equipped with heavy artillery pieces embedded in concrete and there is a complex of underground bunkers. It was obviously built to protect Lisbon from a seaborne invasion. Now, in its new role of protecting the revolution, anti-aircraft guns and four helicopters have been added to its arsenal.

Obviously, the artillery, the anti-aircraft guns and the planes and ships also assigned to COPOCON are not there just to deal with street mobs. Their primary

function is to stop a coup from within the armed forces. Though there have been purges in the officer corps, it would be too much to expect all of the officers, especially the senior ones, to stand wholeheartedly with the revolution.

By all accounts, the heaviest support for the captains is to be found in the navy. Indeed when the majority of the Spínola junta resigned Sept. 30, the navy representatives did not. The air force, on the other hand, is generally regarded as being to the right of the other services. Several of the rightist leaders of Sept. 28 are reported to have found refuge on air force bases. But in its first big encounter, COPOCON needed neither planes, ships nor artillery. It needed foot soldiers and the Communist party supplied these auxiliaries.

#### On Sept. 28

COPOCON and the Communists' quasi-militia surrounded Lisbon Sept. 28 to keep Gen. Spínola's supporters from coming into the city to demonstrate in his favor.

#### By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—British school boys relished his short stories during the Boer War and today, nearly 75 years and more than 75 books later, he is recognized as one of the century's masters of English prose. Indeed, Punch magazine once said that critiquing him would be like taking a speck to a soufflé. Tuesday at his Long Island home P.G. Wodehouse, who has just published a new novel and is working on his next, celebrated his 93d birthday.

In an age when craftsmanship seems to be a depleted cultural resource, he has worked with words the way a silversmith works with his metal, and has brought pleasure to scores of millions. His most familiar characters are Bertie Wooster, a well-born, well-intentioned nitwit who goes through life in the protective custody of his erudite gentlemanly friend, Jeeves, whose imperious grace is conveyed in Wodehouse's description of him as "a procession of one." Since 1916, when the estimable Jeeves appeared, Wooster has been tumbling into and Jeeves has been pulling him out of hilarious imbrolios at Blandings Castle, the Drones Club, and Brinkley Court, Market Snodsbury.

The purity of Wodehouse's fun is never spoiled by the intrusion of serious ideas, and this purity affords some comfort to moderns. The bleak utilitarianism of the modern age leads to the disparagement of Wodehouse's works as "escapist." The strange thing is that anyone would be so fond of the cares and conditions of the modern world as to deplore literature that helps people escape to the Blandings Castles of their minds.

Wodehouse, creator of an innocently idyllic England, has been in a sort of self-imposed exile from England for four decades, because of an innocent mistake in a time when innocents were casualties. In 1940 he probably forgot there was a war on. In any case, the Germans captured

## This Fall in U.S. The Election Trends

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two trends noticeable in this year's congressional and gubernatorial elections: a preference for Democratic party candidates, but a lack of enthusiasm for most candidates in both parties. So far the election has been a draw.

The polls bear out this combination of apathy and longing for new faces and new choices, not only in the year elections but in the presidential election of 1976. More than half the American people, according to a poll by Kevin Phillips and Albert Stender, would like to have a choice other than the prospective Republican and Democratic presidential candidates in '76.

This raises a fundamental question: Why, after the political system produced the unhappy choice of Richard Nixon or George McGovern in 1972, is it still so hard to get a national audience for new candidates? If this is what a majority of the voters are looking for?

It is not because we do not have the means of getting new candidates before the people. With three national commercial television networks and an increasingly influential educational chain of stations, there has never been another time in American politics when men of ambition and talent could become widely known so quickly.

Yet most of the governors, and there are some very good governors, are virtually unknown outside their own states, and the complaint of Senators Jackson of Washington and Mondale of Minnesota is that, no matter how much they campaign around the country, they are still not national, but regional figures.

Part of the problem is that many good men don't come forward for the presidency simply because they don't think they have a chance. Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts and William French Smith of Indiana are both attractive, talented, and experienced men, with greater ad-

ministrative abilities than most potential candidates, but they are seldom mentioned.

Henry Kissinger is not mentioned, because he was born abroad and is therefore ineligible under the Constitution, which could, of course, be changed.

Others, however, are coming forward, but unless somebody devises a way to get them widely seen and known in the next 10 months, their chances of winning in the primaries or the conventions will not be very good.

This is something editors and the producers of network television shows can do something about. The editors of Time magazine have recognized this problem. They have challenged the popular assumption that this country is short of leaders by publishing long lists of the best of the rising generation, and turning over their cover to new personalities whenever they have had an excuse.

There is still plenty of time for the networks to do hour-long "specials" on each of the presidential possibilities long before the primaries. The tendency, however, is to concentrate on the big names, who are almost too well known, and to wait until it is too late to give the people a chance to judge the newcomers. It can be argued, of course, that editors and TV producers are supposed to cover the news and not make the news, but anybody with even an outside chance to be president is news. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is well known nationally, and partly for this reason, when Sen. Kennedy cut of the race, he is now leading the Democratic polls.

Veteran politicians like Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, will tell you that Sen. Lloyd Bentsen Jr. of Texas, and Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, are men of presidential stature, but the rest of the country is not likely to let it in on the secret. They get far more newspaper and television coverage than they've been getting in the past.

Similarly, John Gardner of Common Cause believes Gov. Dan Evans of the state of Washington, and Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., should be considered seriously for the presidency, but if the choice is left to the politicians, they will be lucky to get tickets to the convention.

No president from the South has been elected in this century, unless he was first in the vice president's chair and the South, which is long overdue at the White House, has produced a good crop of candidates this year. Among them, in addition to Bentsen and Askew, are Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Julian Bond, state senator from Georgia, and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Most of these men are almost 20 years younger than the leading candidates on the Republican side, President Ford, Nelson Rockefeller of New York, and Ronald Reagan of California, are all in their sixties. But the voters are not likely to consider them if they seldom see them.

The objection to publicizing them now is that it is "too early," but if they are not known until the primaries, the chances are it will then be too late.

## A Master in His 93d Year

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—British school boys relished his short stories during the Boer War and today, nearly 75 years and more than 75 books later, he is recognized as one of the century's masters of English prose. Indeed, Punch magazine once said that critiquing him would be like taking a speck to a soufflé. Tuesday at his Long Island home P.G. Wodehouse, who has just published a new novel and is working on his next, celebrated his 93d birthday.

In an age when craftsmanship seems to be a depleted cultural resource, he has worked with words the way a silversmith works with his metal, and has brought pleasure to scores of millions. His most familiar characters are Bertie Wooster, a well-born, well-intentioned nitwit who goes through life in the protective custody of his erudite gentlemanly friend, Jeeves, whose imperious grace is conveyed in Wodehouse's description of him as "a procession of one." Since 1916, when the estimable Jeeves appeared, Wooster has been tumbling into and Jeeves has been pulling him out of hilarious imbrolios at Blandings Castle, the Drones Club, and Brinkley Court, Market Snodsbury.

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him at his villa in France. Released, he passed through Berlin, where a CBS radio correspondent (America was not yet in the war) asked him to broadcast to his American readers.

He foolishly made a few utterly non-political broadcasts, and the Germans made propaganda use of the fact that a distinguished English writer was broadcasting from Berlin during Britain's darkest hour. He is so gloriously out of place in this century that he had a childlike incomprehension of the century's principal product, total war. That is not an excuse, but it is a fact. And it caused him to blunder his relations with his country.

In any case, Malcolm Muggeridge, in his recent autobiography, reports that Wodehouse contributed, in an appropriately inadvertent way, to the war effort: "The Germans, in their liberal way, took his works as a guide to English mores, and used them when briefing their agents for a mission across the Channel."

"Thus, it happened that an agent they dropped into Fen country was wearing spats—an unaccounted article of attire which led to his speedy apprehension."

Wodehouse, exasperated: "What do the matter at a time like this?" Jeeves, serene: "There is no time, sir, at which this do not matter."



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SHION

# Way With Winter's Excesses

By Hebe Dorsey

AS Oct. 16 (IHT)—To look at spring fashions when it is barely upon us is both a and sobering experience. It is weird because women just started wearing the ed-up winter look. But the ess of the spring clothes you want to burst out of winter cocoon six months on.

previews are also sober- come they put the current look into focus. The so-war designers delivered the new winter look and are accepting it. Shop- s say that business is eg, which is obvious when k at women on the streets or European capitals. What are accepted is, in effect, a and softer version of the d midl look of two years

attractive as the collec- were on the runway, the on the street is too much rthy.

Too Much much volume, too much a, too much of the layer- tr bit, too many scarves ing this way and that way. ot so bad when a woman ing but when she stands

still, the look is quickly over- powering. To cope with the long skirts, women have bought capes, and capes, too, can be a problem. They are hard to wear, hard to handle and topped with wool bonnets and stoles can make women look like so many Rus- sian peasants.

The long skirts have also brought back boots, which, de- spite the fact they are expensive and uncomfortable, are proving irresistible. Both in Milan and Paris, booted women are legion.

The spring fashions are on the same wavelength but there are subtle changes. Everything is still big and loose but because of the fabrics (cottons and linens) distinctly less droopy. But the main message out of Italy and the new direction is the return of the slim skirt topped by a huge blouse. Alhina did it and Karl Lagerfeld, who is one of the most influential designers in Paris, will show it too in his Chloé collection next Monday. However, he will keep his skirts long. "Short slim skirts would be too blah," he said.

Lower Heels The other important change that came out of Italy is lower

From the Italian house of Glibo: a large top with slimmer skirt in linen.



heels with long skirts. There, too, the pendulum has swung back. There were too many ex- aggerated heels so, what goes up must come down. Besides, strang- as this may sound, low sandals with long spring skirts do look attractive. The color scheme is also changing for the better. All the murky winter colors, which one accepts as fashion but cannot in all fairness declare beautiful, are giving way to pastels—strong pas- tels in Italy, with lots of blue and white but very pale at Chloé's. "I'm for washed-out pastels," Lagerfeld said, "offset by black and navy."

To boil things down, Italian designers have taken the edge off the winter's fashion excesses. The general look, with duster coats, tunics, tent dresses and big skirts, will be still with us but toned down in such a way that it will be less newy but more acceptable to the general public.

MOVIES

# Why Women Are Left Out in the United States

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—It has struck many women as a contradiction: At a time when feminism seems to be in full flower, there is a dearth of good roles for women in American films. And when women do get parts at all, they are usually cast as prostitutes, empty-headed blondes, sex kittens or neurotic housewives.

It is a complaint that has become more and more common in the last year among feminists and women in the film industry, many of whom can remember the Hollywood of the '30s and '40s, when such stars as Joan Crawford, Katharine Hepburn, Rosalind Russell and Bette Davis played strong, assertive women who held their own in a man's world.

And no one considered it unusual. Today, when 57 per cent of the women questioned in a recent Roper poll said they favored efforts to improve their status in society, moviegoers are still seeing films where male speaking roles outnumber women's, 12 to 1.

## Shelving the Couple

And to the chagrin of many actresses and feminists, women seem to have been, for the most part, eliminated from that movie staple, the romantic couple, which itself seems to have been put on the shelf. Their replacements are such male duos as Paul Newman and Robert Redford in "The Sting," and Elliott Gould and George Segal in "California Split," two of the more

successful of the recent rash of "buddy" films.

Those are a few of the reasons why a predominantly female crowd of about 300 people jammed into the Donnell Library Center auditorium in New York recently to hear a panel discussion on "Filmmaking U.S.A.: A World Without Women."

"Women have been silent about their recent mistreatment in films because women are programmed to be silent—it isn't nice for a woman to scream," said one panelist, Eleanor Perry, the screenwriter. "Another reason is that women have real hang-ups about power; power is a dirty word when it's linked to a female."

Miss Perry, whose screen credits include "Last Summer" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife," said that films were "the most critical area of the media vis-a-vis women—and the movies we are seeing now offer nothing for women to get involved with or identify with."

## Lack of Power

One of the reasons, she said, is that there are so few women in power positions in the film industry. She said there were 3,000 men and 8 women in the producers' guild; 2,243 men and 23 women in the directors' guild, and 2,828 men and 148 women in the writers' guild.

The other panelists were Joan Hackett, the actress; Molly Haskell, the film critic and author of the book "From Reverence to Rape: The Treatment of Women in the Movies"; Phyllis Chesler, psychologist, film critic and au-

thor of "Women and Madness"; and Amalie Rothschild, an inde- pendent film producer.

Describing her difficulty in finding meaningful film roles, Miss Hackett, who played a doctor in her most recent film, "The Terminal Man," said: "As an actress, I'm really flailing around; I'm in shock, again and again. I look at the '30s with affection. I want to embrace those women; I want to play those parts."

Miss Haskell said she thought that one of the reasons actresses fared so much better in the '30s was because the studio system was in its glory then, "and when you had actresses under contract, you had to find parts for them. There were also a lot of women screenwriters in the '30s," she added, "and they wrote good repartee between men and women."

## After World War II

Things began to go downhill for actresses after World War II, she said, when there was a feel- ing that women, who had held so many men's jobs during the war, "should go back home," and that their "ambitions should be punished."

This was followed by the coy movies of the '50s. Miss Haskell said, and the "mammary fixa- tion" with such stars as Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield. Then, Miss Haskell went on, came the '60s and the '70s, with the films showing women as vic- tims, losers and the objects of the violent acts of men.

Why are women portrayed this way? Robert Altman, the direc-

tor whose films "M\*A\*S\*H," "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "Calif- ornia Split," often portray women as neurotics or prostitutes, once told an interviewer: "Well, isn't that the way most women really are?"

Film company executives, on the other hand, are fond of say- ing that "women's pictures" don't sell tickets, and even if they did, there is only one "bankable" female star whose name can guarantee financing of a movie —Barbra Streisand.

The panel discussion included a slide presentation of stills from recent movies, used to demon- strate "the current treatment of women in films." Among the roles cited as the kind most fre- quently given to women today were Jane Fonda's portrayal of a prostitute in "Klute" (even though she gave a strong per- formance and won an Academy Award); Karen Black's frequent roles as prostitutes and victims; Marsha Mason's portrayal of a prostitute in "Cinderella Lib- erty"; Jacqueline Bisset's use as a sex object in most of her films; and Lauren Hutton's por- trayal of the leading man's girl- friend in "The Gambler."

Those few recent roles that were singled out for praise in- cluded Glenda Jackson's inde- pendent working woman in "A Touch of Class," for which she won an Academy Award; Bar- bra Streisand's portrayal of an intellectual and political activist in "The Way We Were," and Dolores Taylor's portrayal of an idealistic woman who runs a school in "Billy Jack."

## DINING OUT IN PARIS

# Each Time the Door Opens A Cover Girl Walks In

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT)—On the Rue St. ds, where street-walkers in trade, is Les Halles, the aurant of the season. The clientele includes so many ruins and cover girls that ime the front door opens, s like a page of Elle e. Everybody appears to eling the outfit of the r their clothes are keyed to r that is authentically zero.

wine list is splendid, the y in the now gutted "Belly s" is a plus. There is even ine chef who cares about d even though the Profes- Beauties (as they must) ck at their plates.

director Michel Bertolino, ell known as animator for ars of the Club Privé on s de Ponthieu. From 1970 to nning of '74, the Privé was Private Club of Paris. e Sachs gave a hilarious Ball, Guy Wildenstein, uced les années folles, ghis were spangled with is.

be of Two Sex Shops of the "couples" had large ve premises on the Rue us, home of two Sex Shops had gone out of business. e scraped layer after layer covered a mosaic-filled floor sale murals. The Munici- sho of Nice conveniently d off its old furniture and are of pure Art Deco was up to les Halles. The mar- "Quatorze Juillet" etched rror in the second dining as found hanging behind f a small bistro in dy, Bertolino had walked a glass of wine, took one d offered 1,500 francs r old?" asked the startled r. lino immediately bought a in the garage next door ve on. id the work ourselves be e were short of money. ople are asking us to their apartments," he

"It was delirium. Everybody came to see the Frenchman dance the Twist and the Peppermint Lounge gave me a lot of money."

The Chef Gilbert Radix, the 26-year-old chef of Les Halles, is a product of two superb schools—Ches Leon in Lyons and the recently defunct Pot-au-Feu in Asnières. He accepted his present job only after the approval of his former boss, Jean-Paul Lacombe and Michel Guérard.

With the aid of an assistant sent up to him by Lacombe, Radix is presenting a small but thought- ful menu. The look tart is memora- ble. Many think his mousse of sea bass with a lobster sauce came out of Guérard's kitchen, but Radix affirms it was a recipe of Fernand Point. Vegetables are treated with honors. Carrots and turnips, hand-carved into olive shapes, are parboiled and then quickly glazed in butter. The top- echeon chefs are generous. Radix's chocolate cake is a com- radely gift of Roger Verge of the Moulin de Mougins.

The exceptional wine list is supplied by Nicolas, a privilege the firm has accorded to very few restaurants. Among the fortu- nates: Truigros and Boussa Nicolas, who are merchants for nearly a century, have vast stocks of old wines. "Thierry Nicolas is an intimate friend," said Bertolino. "I was best man at his wedding and I am godfather of his son."

Thus Les Halles can offer on its list, even such a rarity as an Haut Brion 1964 at 280 francs. When out, Nicolas's cellar can send over some more.

LES HALLES, 56 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1er. Tel.: 236-98-68. Closed Sundays. Open for lunch (although few customers) and jammed for dinner. Average price: 100 francs.

A beautiful investment. Brazilian gems from H. Stern.

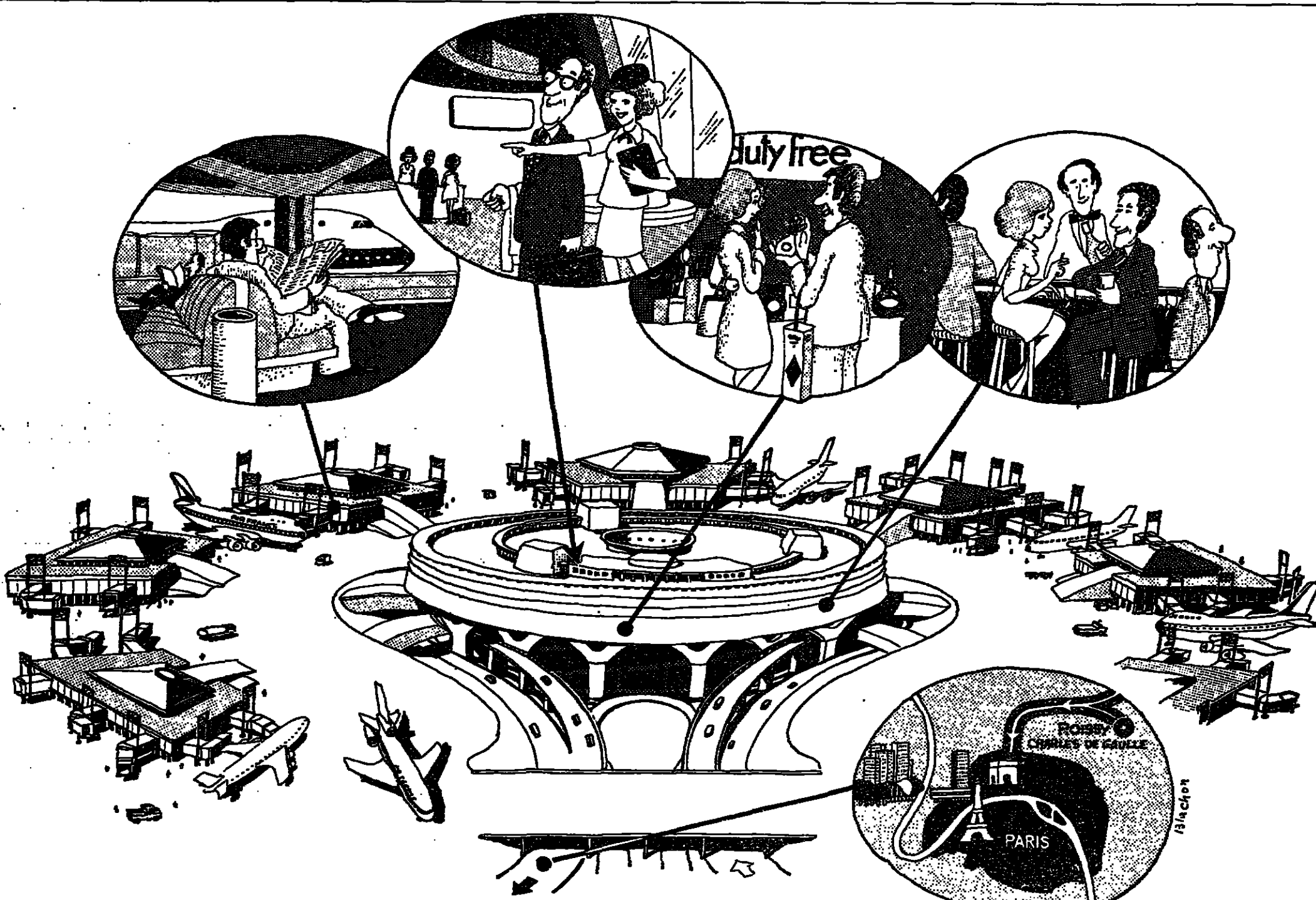
Aquamarines, emeralds, tourmalines, amethysts, topazes and others. Around-the-world guarantee. EMBL Hotels Inter-Continental, Meridien, Grand Hotel LISBON Hotels Ritz and Sheraton ALGARVE Hotels Jupiter and Alvor MADEIRA Hotels Palácio Madeira, Sheraton DUSSELDORF Hotels Inter-Continental and Hilton MUNICH Hotel Hilton FRANKFURT International Airport, Hotel Inter-Continental and Airport Hotel TEL AVIV Hotel Hilton and Lad International Airport JERUSALEM Hotels Inter-Continental and Diplomat RIO DE JANEIRO And Major Cities in South America NEW YORK ST. THOMAS, VI

alex, setting 109, opened supposedly the doldrums after four days, they were reservations. Bertolino ten notes to 5,000 people personal mailing list. rance they haven't yet the importance of a list," he said. "And com- o what people think, is an excellent time to restaurant. Paris is full elors" on the town for tion of the vacation. They have been happier to us."

## in Wins Spain's Literary Honor

ELONA, Oct. 16 (Reu- pain's top literary prize, million pesetas (about a awarded here last a Catalan novelist who years in exile after the Spanish civil war. Benguerel, 69, writing pseudonym of Daniel ron the annual "Planeta" his novel "Icaria, los- ore story set against the nd political tensions in the start of this cen-

"UNITED NATIONS DA O.R.T.F. Chamber Orchestra Conducted and soloist Henryk SZERYNG Mozart (K.219)-A. Sorlier Viridil (the Four Seasons)



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Page 9

To Guarantee 44% of Issue

**Japan Supports EEC Floating Loan**

Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The main cabinet gave approval today to a Committee plan to float a bond and EEC members with it—payments difficulties

**an Set for a Depression, Government Official Warns**

By Richard Halloran

Oct. 16 (NYT).—Japan's Minister of Finance, Masaru Iwano, today warned that the Japanese economy is currently heading for a depression, as long as the government continues to prepare a multi-year plan to prevent a chain of bankruptcies and a depression.

**Aerospatiale Has Big Loss**

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Aerospatiale, the state-owned aircraft concern, recorded a loss of 494 million francs (about \$103 million) last year compared with a loss of 127 million francs in 1972 and a profit of 22 million francs in 1971.

**Stock Trading Charges to Rise in Britain**

N. Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—London Stock Exchange will have to raise its charges about 10 per cent, George Lovelady, chairman of a press conference to the increase would not throughout the scale of charges, but would be on smaller-sized shares.

**TING READY FOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD?**

you are a professional or serious investor you know that you often are right in your fundamental and economic analysis and still be losing money with your investments.

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on December 3, 4 and 5, 1974. I believe that this is the first time that a technical course has been given to most of your investment problems (stock markets, commodities, etc.) and which will seriously attempt to deal with the problems of projecting the probable medium and long-term future events through decision tree analysis.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Alfa Romeo, Union Study Cutbacks**

Alfa Romeo and the metalworkers' union have begun talks to decide if and how the Italian state-owned auto concern can cut production in the face of falling sales.

**Toyobo of Japan to Cut Work Force**

Toyobo, a large Japanese textile concern with interests in both natural and synthetic fibers, hopes to cut its work force through voluntary retirement by about 10 per cent and to reduce its dividend because of recession conditions in the industry.

**Carter Hawley, Fraser Revise Terms**

Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles has revised the terms for the purchase of a large block of shares of the House of Fraser from Scottish & Universal Investment of Glasgow.

**U.S. Auto Sales Off 15%**

New U.S. domestic auto sales continued at an unimpressive pace in early October, falling to 216,110 units—a decline of 15 per cent between Oct. 1-10 from the year-ago period.

**Disappointing Profit Reports Cited**

**Big Board Losses Widen in Light Trade**

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP).—Profits on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply for the second straight session today. The Dow Jones Industrial average declined 18.11 to 642.29 after a loss of 15.10 yesterday.

**Company Reports**

Table with 3 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share; Nine months Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

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**Personal Income Gains 3% in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The rise in U.S. personal income accelerated in September, the Commerce Department reported today, gaining \$8.8 billion, or 0.8 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$174 billion.

**Saudis Renege on Plan To Hold Prices Steady**

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has reneged on its previously stated plan to "disassociate" itself from oil-price boosts decreed earlier by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

**Arabia Takes More Gold**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia's withdrawal of its gold reserves from the United States totaled 2.5 million ounces, valued at more than \$100 million at the official price, between July 8 and Sept. 9, it was learned today.

The new figures, confirming a systematic pulling out of Saudi Arabian gold from storage at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, follow a Commerce Department report yesterday that shipments of Saudi Arabian gold in July and August totaled 2.6 million ounces.

U.S. officials said they still do not know why Saudi Arabia decided to start moving its gold reserves, stored for years at the New York Fed, out of the country.

The shipments, U.S. officials said, do not represent new Saudi Arabian gold purchases or official transactions with the U.S. government.

These officials said today that Saudi Arabia withdrew the first 500,000 ounces of its gold from the Fed on July 8. There were four subsequent withdrawals, of 500,000 ounces each, on July 15, Aug. 19, Aug. 26 and Sept. 9, they said.

Because of last year's sharp increase in world oil prices, Saudi Arabia's total monetary reserves have increased substantially. At mid-year, according to International Monetary Fund figures, they totaled more than \$7 billion.

Saudi Arabia has shown no disposition to increase the "gold component" of its monetary reserves, which remained steady during the first half of this year at \$129 million, based on the official gold price of \$42.22 an ounce.

**Swiss Drop Penalty**

BERN, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The Swiss Finance Ministry said today the government will allow non-residents to receive interest on bank deposits held in Switzerland as of Oct. 21. This reverses a policy begun in July 1972 imposing an annual 8 per cent "penalty" charge on foreign deposits aimed at keeping foreign currency from coming into Switzerland.

Lanvin, 15, Faubourg St Honoré, Paris.

**Lanvin Shirts**  
or the "perfect fit"

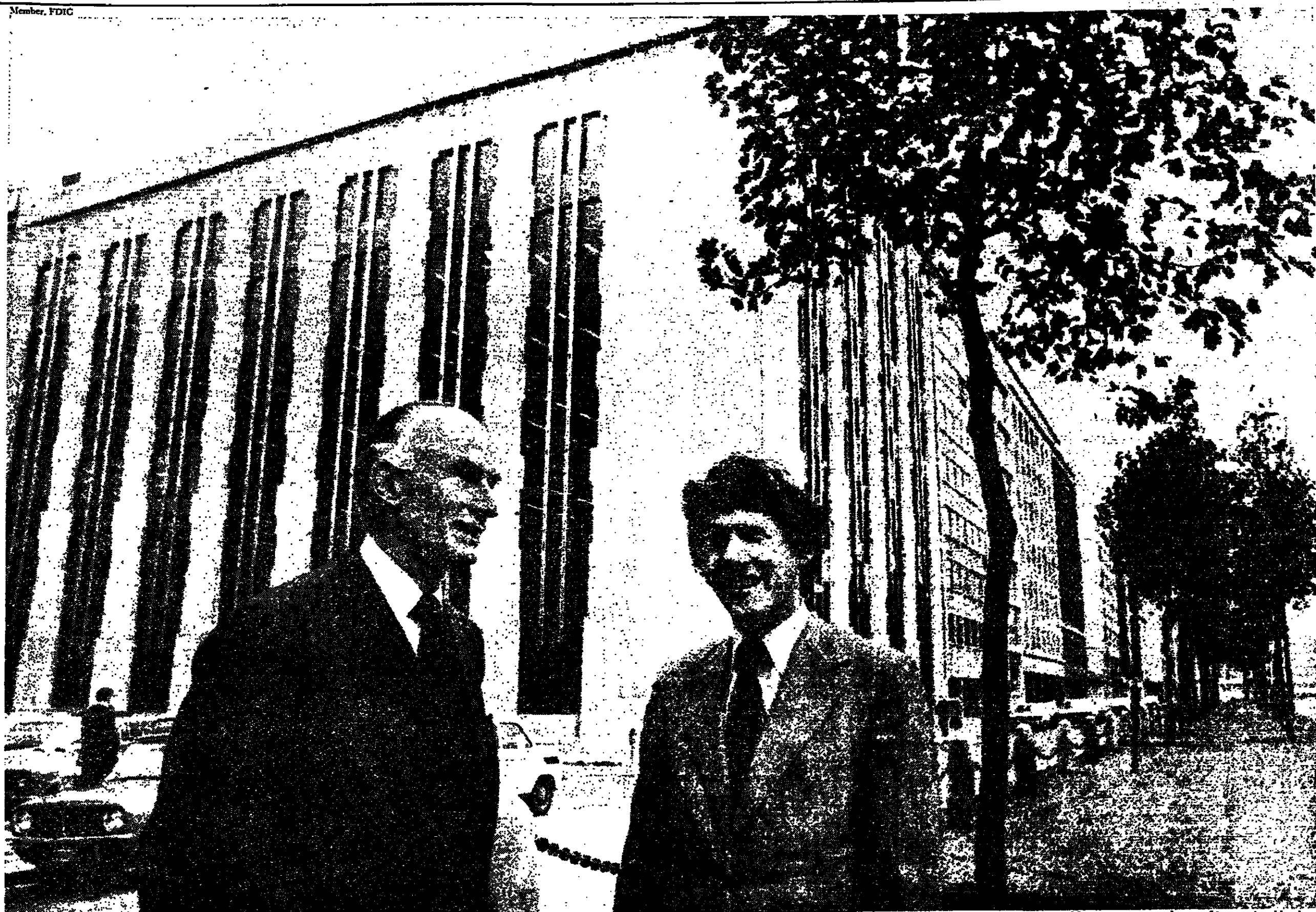
MAN may try to pass off his first custom-made shirt as if it were nothing. That's his business not ours. To the people at Lanvin, that first custom shirt means a lot. The smallest detail counts: the seams in back, the shoulder pleats. Everything perfect.

Because the first shirt is a model for all the rest to come. Here at Lanvin we'd call the first one a "prototype" didn't make us think of synthetic, computers and data processing.



The slightest pleat, the seam... the detail.





At the hub of the Common Market, in Morgan Guaranty's new Brussels building, an experienced team of international bankers is headed by Vice President and General Manager Charles d'Ursel, at left, with Deputy General Manager Robert G. Wilmers.

## Morgan Guaranty introduces its uncommon new building in the Common Market capital

When Morgan Guaranty Trust Company's Brussels office opened 55 years ago—the first branch of any American bank in that city—the bank's ties with Belgium already were strong. For many years we had been active in international finance and had served several European governments. Since then Morgan has helped finance a significant portion of Belgian world trade and become banker to many corporations in the Benelux countries, and beyond.

Now Morgan Guaranty has a new home in Brussels—a striking new building at 35 avenue des Arts. The Belgian architect André Jacqmain and his associates have created a bold design suited both to the tradition of a stately street and to the dynamism of the capital of the Common Market.

Our officers and staff in Brussels and Antwerp, numbering nearly 400, bring to Belgian and international companies the complete range of corporate financial services that Morgan Guaranty provides to leading business enterprises throughout the world. Our skilled bankers can design finance for short, medium, or long term. They help corporate financial officers analyse international cash flows, invest surplus funds in money-market instruments, and manage foreign currency exposure. They can advise you



and your company on financial problems of all kinds.

Our Brussels office is linked by instant communication with Morgan Guaranty offices in other key financial centres. In the foreign exchange trading room in our new building, market information from around the world will be continuously updated via the most advanced information display system. This is only one of the many ways in which our new home will enable us to serve the banking needs of business better than ever.

If you are interested in how our services can help your company, we invite you to visit our new building in Brussels, or any of the Morgan Guaranty offices in the cities listed below. Whatever your corporate banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations—and a great many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas • INTERNATIONAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES: San Francisco, Houston

**Morgan Guaranty—the corporate bank**

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading

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31	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
12	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
31	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
12	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
31	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
12	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
31	124	StantW	96	5	15	134	134	134	96	12	44	Typo Corp	6	19	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	23	10	124	124	124	124						

## Eurocurrency

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
9¼-9½	9 - 9½	4¼-4½
9½-9¾	9 - 9½	7¾-7¾
10½-11	9½-10	9¼-9½
10¾-11½	9½-10	9¾-9¾
10¾-10¾	9½-10	9¼-9½

## Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]**Wednesday's**

**New Highs and Lows**

	<b>NEW HIGHS-6</b>	
Gas p/A	Holly Sug	Std Pre
2.75pf	She/Gt	piwi
		Veeder
	<b>NEW LOWS-12</b>	
Pitts	Hall Print	OhE 4.
Agra	IndoPLt pf	Tiger i
Com		Tok i

**C A T A L O G**

## U.S. Adopts New Rules in Currency Dealings

ports will be required  
itions in Belgian, French  
in former Canadian deli-

**K. Bank Cuts Rate**  
LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The discount rate of the Bank of England today was cut by 1/2 per cent to 11 1/2 per cent, effective tomorrow.

---

**News.** Reporting as  
as humanly possi-  
background to pr-  
into perspective -  
what we call new  
Interpret this  
signed editorial c-  
and you have the  
Tribune -- Euro-  
international new

## Market Summary

	Sales	Close
Xerox Cp	439,400	64 1/2
Masonite	386,200	74 1/2
Goodyear	265,100	13 3/4
ImpCpAm	228,100	6 7/8
East Kodak	224,700	64 1/2

Westph El	141,000	94%
Grand Un	131,500	84%
Reg Am	128,400	81%

Price	Upjohn Co	123.80	42%
385	McDonald	117.20	30% <sup>1</sup>
380	Am Home	107.80	33%
380	Amer Heas	105.40	18% <sup>1</sup>
375			
365			
350			
325			
320	Volume (in millions)		Today
315	Advances	14.79	4%
310	Declines	6.54	2%
300	Sales	654	
270	Total Issues	1760	
265	New 1974 highs		
240	New 1974 lows	12	
235			
230	<b>Most Active—American</b>		
225			
220	Howell	22.50	Close
215	Westpac P	\$2.50	24% <sup>1</sup>
210	Texas Int	57.90	5%
205	Am Home	107.80	33%
200	Synix Corp	45.40	35% <sup>1</sup>
195	Gr. Gas Pst	43.60	7%
190	Am Home	107.80	33%
185	Carnation Int	29.40	44 <sup>1</sup>
180	Burling Co	37.50	17% <sup>1</sup>
175	Tesoro Pst	27.30	8% <sup>1</sup>
170			
165	Approx total stock sales		1,740
160	Approx total stock sales		3413
155	Approx total stock sales		
150	Approx total stock sales		
145	Approx total stock sales		
140	Approx total stock sales		
135	Approx total stock sales		
130	Approx total stock sales		
125	Approx total stock sales		
120	Approx total stock sales		
115	Approx total stock sales		
110	Approx total stock sales		
105	Approx total stock sales		
100	Approx total stock sales		
95	Approx total stock sales		
90	Approx total stock sales		
85	Approx total stock sales		
80	Approx total stock sales		
75	Approx total stock sales		
70	Approx total stock sales		
65	Approx total stock sales		
60	Approx total stock sales		
55	Approx total stock sales		
50	Approx total stock sales		
45	Approx total stock sales		
40	Approx total stock sales		
35	Approx total stock sales		
30	Approx total stock sales		
25	Approx total stock sales		
20	Approx total stock sales		
15	Approx total stock sales		
10	Approx total stock sales		
5	Approx total stock sales		
0	Approx total stock sales		

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials	80.35	77.58	78.46
15 Railroads	34.74	32.85	34.02

	High	Low	Close	%
Composite	37.67	37.12	37.12	—
Industrials	40.96	40.30	40.30	—
Transportation	27.97	27.69	27.69	—
Utility	27.57	27.36	27.36	—
Finance	39.68	39.40	39.40	—

		Shares	Buy	Saves	Sz
Oct.	15	149,748	723,000	0	

Oct. 14	394,438	269,180	9
Oct. 11	382,461	292,941	9
Oct. 10	453,923	316,283	11
Oct. 9	307,161	245,112	12
Oct. 8	361,994	261,779	10

\*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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## FCE Quotations

	Dec	Mar	Jun
DJIA .....	636	640	645
642 38	645	648	648

FTI	.....	bid	283	283	283
	286.00	bid	283	287	210
		offer	286	216	220
TKDJ	.....	bid	3650	3650	3650
	3715.25	offer	3725	3750	3800
Prom. Gas	.....	bid	102	99	104
	108.00	offer	107	110	115
Gasoil	.....	bid	104	97	91
	93.00	offer	107	103	94.5

**Forward Contract**  
**Exchange**  
**Company Ltd.**

Kerkstraat 363  
 Amsterdam,  
 Tel.: 16192,  
 25 47 50  
 Cable:  
 16192

Kerkstraat 363  
 Amsterdam,  
 Tel.: 16192,  
 25 47 50  
 Cable:  
 16192

100

**Business.** T

## How a "Free" Checking Account can actually lose you \$500 a year

**Announce expansion of only bank plan in U.S. allows both checks and top interest at same time**

CHICAGO, Ill. (SP)—Millions of Americans today consider themselves lucky to have a so-called "free" checking account. But what they don't realize is that many are actually letting

\$100, \$300, even \$500 or more in hard cash slip through their fingers every year. This is because, although the checks are free, their account isn't earning them one cent in interest.

But now there's a unique bank plan, the only nationwide plan of its kind, that not only gives you free checks but pays you *maximum rate interest* on all the money now lying idle in your

Like a free checking account that pays highest sav-

ings account interest. There are no check or service charges, and because of a free repayment period, the account can be used just like a completely free checking account with no minimum balance required.

The accounts are exclusive to Citizens Bank & Trust accounts. The convenient coupon below should be sent without delay.

**FREE BOOKLET COUPON:**

Howard S. Hadley, U.S.A. Director  
Citizens Bank & Trust, 114-72  
(Park Ridge) Chicago, Ill. 60067

Please mail this coupon, booklet with all information, to:

**FREE BOOKLET COUPON**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: \_\_\_\_\_

information on how I can use a "United Savings Account" like a free checking account that pays highest savings account interest.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

**CITIZENS BANK**  
A TRUST COMPANY

Assets Over Quarter Billion Dollars

Member  
F.D.I.C.

**Ads.** It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune — for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world.

Europe that  
complete daily  
prices for both  
direct exchanges.







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(Savings up to 46% of the newsstand price.)

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Greece (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Pakistan (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Aden (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Hong Kong (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Philippines (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Algeria (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Hungary (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Peru (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Africa, Fr. Com. (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	India (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Poland (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Africa, South (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Indonesia (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Portugal (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Algeria (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Iran, Iraq (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Romania (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Australia (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Iceland (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Rwanda (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Bahamas (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Ireland .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Saudi Arabia (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Belgium .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Israel (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Sierra Leone (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Borneo (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Italy .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	South America (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Bulgaria (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Japan, Korea (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Spain (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Cameroon (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Kuwait (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Sri Lanka (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Canada (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Lebanon (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Sweden (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Cape Verde (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Liberia (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Switzerland .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
China (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Libya (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Thailand (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Cyprus (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Luxembourg .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Tanzania (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Czechoslovakia (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Madagascar (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Togo (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Denmark (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Malta (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Tunisia (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Dominican (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Mexico (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	U.A.R. (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Egypt (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Morocco (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
France .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Nepal (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	U.S.A. (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Germany (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Netherlands (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Vietnam, South (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Ghana (air) .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	New Zealand (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Yugoslavia (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
Great Britain .....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Nigeria (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00	Zaire (air) .....	123.00	61.50	30.75
				Norway (air) .....	2,750.00	1,375.00	735.00				

NAME \_\_\_\_\_



	G	F		G	F		
ALGARY	35	59	Clear	MADRID	35	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	46	Cloudy	MILAN	12	53	Clear
ANKARA	22	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	53	Cloudy
ANTWERP	22	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	53	Clear
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BELGRADE	9	46	Rain	NINE ROSE	9	46	Rain
BELLEVILLE	9	46	Rain	OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
BESSILLES	9	46	Cloudy	OSLO	9	46	Overcast
BUDAPEST	7	44	Overcast	PARIS	8	46	Rain
BURSA	9	46	Overcast	PARIS	8	46	Rain
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	16	60	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	SOPIA	22	72	Cloudy
CRAIGSHEAD, IRL. BDL.	9	46	Clear	ST. LOUIS	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	46	Rain	TEHRAN	22	72	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	11	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FRANKFURT	9	46	Overcast	VENICE	8	46	Rain
GENOVA	6	42	Cloudy	VIENNA	7	44	Rain
Helsinki	10	50	Cloudy	WAGNER	7	44	Cloudy
HONGKONG	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	42	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	46	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy				

(Fosterday's readings; U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

NEAR the end of "The Siege of Krishnapur," J. G. Farrell's fictional treatment of the Sepoy Rebellion (in which a revolt of the sepoy troops in British India between 1858 and 1859 led to the transfer of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown) a particularly provocative scene unfolds. The sepoy mutineers are swimming over the ramparts of Krishnapur in desperation. Hopkins the Collector, the town's chief administrator, loads a cannon with a canister stuffed full of every leftover he has been able to lay his hands on—"stones, penknives, pieces of lightning-conductor, chains, nails, the embossed silver cutlery from the dining room . . . some ivory false teeth . . . fragments of" marble chipped from "The Spirit of Science's Conquers Ignorance and Prejudice." The canister is fired into the midst of the swarming sepoys.

Peering over the parapet to see what damage his salvo has done, the Collector beholds the following scene: "A Sepoy hero was trying to remove a silver fork from one of his lungs, another had received a piece of lightning-conductor in his kidney, a sepoy with a gun barrel had had his spine shattered by 'The Spirit of Science'; others had been struck down by teaspoons, by fish-knives, by marbles; an unfortunate subadar had been plucked from this world by the silver sugar-tongs embedded in his brain. A heart-rending wail now rose from those who had not been killed outright."

Not a pretty scene, I'll admit; it seems on the face of it to be too grisly to be taken as comedy, too outlandish to be taken seriously. Yet I couldn't resist quoting it because it illustrates, both literally and symbolically, what makes Mr. Farrell's novel so effective.

On the one hand, it does seem serious in its context. The European inhabitants of Krishnapur have been under siege for weeks and weeks when the sepoys attack and they can't hold out too much longer. They are living low on food, gunpowder, able-bodied men. Starvation, disease, insanity have decimated their ranks. The accumulation of garbage, body wastes and corpses has made conditions intolerable for the survivors. More important, we have come to care what happens to them. With such admirably stiff upper lips now, they carried on that any possible means of defense seems worthwhile to us readers. And it is the chips of a sculpture called "The Spirit of Science Conquers Ignorance and Prejudice" to buy time until fresh troops arrive, why then there's nothing amusing about it.

On the other hand, the situation is amusing about it. It pleases us all that Victorian a-bombing down the hill—just as there is something amusing about nearly every in Mr. Farrell's novel. And then simply being amusing makes for an effective result of the novel's major concerns. For that accumulation of cutlery, false teeth and chips is not just handy jigs to be stuffed into a lethargic. It is symbolic of Victorian world outlook that apart in "The Siege of Napur."

This junk represents, slanders, the materialism that prompted the Collector to about the objects that clutter his Residence. "Forced to flee by physical high-water in the moral tide which now flooding steadily for the twenty years or more." It sends the idea of Progress celebrated repeatedly thoughts of the Collector the words of the Padre who praises "the Floating for Seamen for the Pillar he beheld in the Ground in the Crystal Palace." "As I looked at it I thought all the churches built throughout the ages and myself: There has surely been a more consummate monument of Faith than this."

It represents Civilization, and a God above it lifts himself through earnest of His own deed. ("Think of the stomach came! Adapted to carry quantities of food or water needs for the heart, though which it frays all passage!" cries the a doubting member of the "Think of the milk of a parous female!"). By the this gloriously comic his these lofty notions he literally reduced to absurdity.

Ironically, the resident Krishnapur survive. Reli arrive in the 11th hour our heroes and heroines, carrying on. And—furl—the Collector makes with the aid of a mater During the final days, he sits exhausted oak throne the exhausted legs. "Because of from the leg, the Collector sit well back to one so, he sometimes forgot and, waving an arm for sis, narrowly avoided pl the floor; this could ha him a severe injury; floor was some way bel Collector had sat o this chair over the past and it had come to a habits of thought. He f

The first deal in the first Pan-American Invitation Pair Championships earlier this month in Mexico City created bidding problems that two of the six pairs in the finals failed to solve. With the North-South cards as shown in the diagram, they attempted grand-slam contracts, once in spades and once in diamonds. Three aces and two voids in the combined hands would sometimes be enough, but in this case the missing ace was not nullified by one of the voids. From the South position, and would have stood a fair chance of success if East had held the club ace. On any lead but a club there would have been 12 tricks. As it was, however, West proceeded to lead the club ace and it was all over.

Most of the auctions were lengthy, but one pair, as shown, took an abrupt and surprising route. South showed a powerful hand with an artificial bid of two clubs, and North made a natural positive response of three clubs.

This indicated a long club suit containing some strength. South decided that the ace and queen of clubs were the vital cards. He was willing to play a grand slam if and only if North's club suit was headed by the A-Q of clubs. To locate these cards he made an electrifying jump to five no-trump.

This was the grand-slam force, accepting clubs as the trump suit and directing North to bid seven clubs if he held two of the top three trump honors. Because such a holding, he was required to sign off in six clubs, and he dutifully did, expecting the auction to end. However, South now changed the picture by bidding six diamonds, introducing

his real suit for the first at the slam level.

North interpreted this move correctly, but tempted to bid a grand he held much more than his partner could. It was clear that South void in hearts, since he slower roads that would allowed him to locate it and could not possibly partnership into a set track in which the ace could cash a heart trick. From North's angle might have held A-x-x together with his mas mound suit, in which A-K of hearts would fur cards. Finally, North disciplined pass, to his considerable relief.

If East had cashed ace, as he should have South would have had it on bringing down the jack. After a heart lead alone to discard both 1 and make all 13 tricks.

**NORTH**  
♠QJ2  
♥AK73  
♦—  
♣Q10784:

**WEST**  
♠9743  
♥J84  
♦752  
♣A13

**EAST**  
♠101  
♥Q1  
♦J8  
♣K5:

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠AK85  
♥—  
♦AKQ109:  
♣K9

East and West were able. The bidding went North-West North-South:  
5NT Pass 3♣  
5NT Pass 6♣  
5NT Pass Pass  
West led the heart 7♠

**PEANUTS**

**B.C.**

**BLONDIE**

**BEEETLE BAILEY**

**WIZARD of ID**

**ANDY GAPP**

**BUZ SAWYER**

**RIP KIRBY**

# JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB FLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LUSKK**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

© 1974 by The Chicago Tribune  
 and the McGraw-Hill Companies

**NEATE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**DAPARE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**GLEMIN**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

DENNIS THE MENACE

YOU'RE A GOOD-LOOKIN' KID... SO FAR.

TALK NICE AN CARRY A UMBRELLA.

K. Coleman

صبرنا من الازل



# Poor L.A. Fielding Gives A's Lead in Series

George Minot Jr.  
D. Oct. 16 (WP)—  
nd A's survived two  
home runs by the Los  
Angeles Dodgers last night  
and in the World Series,  
to one.

It was the same as the  
in Los Angeles, 3-2,  
national League cham-  
pionship in which poor  
s they did in the

t of two errors by  
Ferguson led to two  
runs for the A's and  
(Caffish) Hunter car-  
ried into the eighth.

doff batter Davey  
out centerfielder Bill  
ie warning track for  
ill Buckner lined a  
ight. Hunter, who re-  
le fingers in game,  
i handed the ball to  
i immediately yielded  
Jim Wynn.

rey then lined into  
y. It was the second  
Wynn was caught off

## Third Game Box Score

Los Angeles	AB	R	H	E
Lopez 2b	3	0	2	0
Buckner 1b	4	1	1	1
Wynn cf	4	1	1	0
Garvey 1b	4	0	1	0
Dravinski 2b	4	0	1	0
Ferguson p	0	0	0	0
Amesbach pr	0	0	0	0
Coy 3b	4	0	0	0
Bauer ss	4	0	0	0
Downing p	1	0	0	0
Dravinski p	1	0	0	0
Lacy 2b	0	0	0	0
Smith 3b	0	0	0	0
Marshall p	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	2	7	1

Oakland	AB	R	H	E
North cf	4	1	1	0
Campaneris ss	4	0	2	1
Bando 2b	4	1	1	0
Jackson 1b	4	0	0	0
Ends 2b	4	0	0	0
Tenace 1b	4	0	0	0
Holt 2b	4	0	0	0
Pace 3b	4	0	0	0
Green 2b	4	0	0	0
Rodriguez 1b	4	0	0	0
Fingers p	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	4	1

E. Ferguson 1, Green, Campaneris. DP-Oakland 1, LOB-Los Angeles 3.  
B. Campaneris, R. Buckner, Crawford. SB-Lopez 1, Jackson. S-  
Bauer. WP-Ferguson, LF-Downing.

base on a hot shot to second-  
baseman Dick Green.

In the ninth inning, Willie  
Crawford led off with a baw over  
the right-centerfield fence. And  
there were groans when short-  
stop Bert Campaneris muffed Joe  
Ferguson's grounder for an error.

Fingers accounted for the first  
out by fanning Ron Cey. That  
brought up Bill Russell and the  
A's converted his grounder to a  
second base into their third  
double play.

With one out, the A's mounted  
a two-run rally against Al Down-

ing in the third inning. Bill  
North's first hit of the series  
rolled into leftfield and then,  
running on the pitch, the league's  
base-stealing champion raced to  
third as Cey made an outstand-  
ing play on Campaneris's ground-  
er down the line.

Downing, who won only five  
regular-season games and is 0-3  
in World Series competition dat-  
ing to 1963, walked Sal Bando to  
set the scene for Ferguson's er-  
ror, committed on Reggie Jack-  
son's tap in front of the plate.  
The catcher reached the ball  
with his glove and then dropped  
it. North scored and Bando came  
home on Joe Rudi's single. Sec-  
ond baseman Lopez tried to inter-  
cept the grounder with a back-  
hand stab. It wasn't as difficult  
a chance as he made it out to be.

Another walk loaded the bases,  
but Ray Fosse bounced to the  
mound for the third out.

There was also shabby field  
work by the Dodgers in the  
fourth when the A's second their  
other run, although that run was  
earned.

Downing issued a walk to  
Green, Hunter sacrificed. Cam-  
paneris, an outstanding clutch  
hitter in postseason games, drove  
in Green and went all the way  
to third base when Wynn made  
a fruitless throw home. The ball  
broke past Ferguson, who was  
charged with a second error.

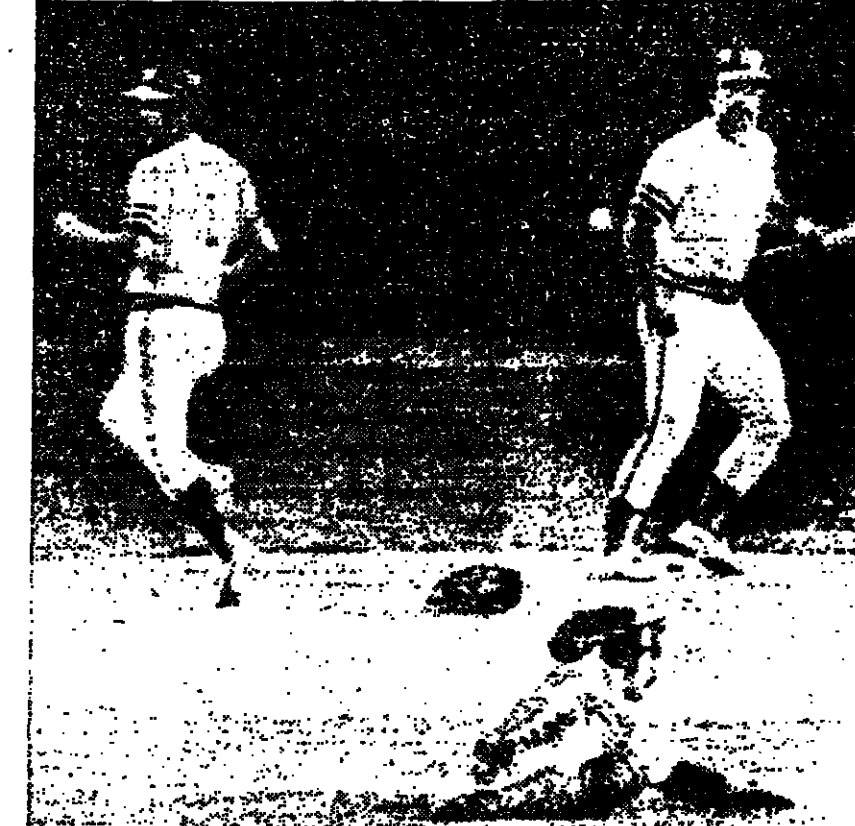
New pitcher Jim Brewer fan-  
ned Bando, who is hitless after  
three games, to end the inning.

Considering Jarrell  
Dodger manager Walter Alston  
said that he was considering his  
ace reliever, Mike Marshall, as a  
starter in the sixth game Satur-  
day, provided the Dodgers are  
still alive.

The scouting reports have said  
all along the Dodgers have no  
starters beyond Andy Messer-  
smith, who will face Ken Holtz-  
man in tonight's game, and Don  
Sutton, who has the only victory  
for Los Angeles. Messersmith  
lost the opener.

Alston said he had to see how  
Marshall was used in the next  
two games before making any  
decision about using his bullpen  
ace as a starter.

Oakland's Dick  
Green (left)  
scores on  
single by Bert  
Campaneris,  
who went all  
the way to third  
when Dodgers'  
catcher  
Joe Ferguson  
(foreground)  
let throw  
to home get  
through him.  
Sal Bando  
watches action.



## 1 Dodgers Ponder ies of Ifs and Buts

By Jeff Prugh

, Oct. 16.—A hand-  
in the outfield read:  
Dodger fan," but the  
shed that somebody  
at the little more,  
i was etched on their  
ight, and it weighed  
their postmortems of  
Oakland.

ly feel we've got the  
s said Bill Buckner,  
-inning home run  
pitcher Jim (Cat-  
t) the ball better  
i, but...

trailed off and ne-  
ands up in despair.  
the Dodgers' cham-  
pions on a night when  
d Hunter's and Rol-  
pitches mostly into  
n rally-killing plays.  
he clubhouse, they  
wly, heads bowed,  
y Ludible. To win  
series now, the Dod-  
take three of four  
o-time world cham-

de Ferguson was op-  
out the Dodgers'  
s not difficult," he  
we've got to win  
That would put us  
in it. Then the next  
-do-or-die.

tomorrow, then we'd  
dge... because Don  
i be pitching the next

over, have been d-  
the first World Series,  
en every bit as close  
d. Except for the  
s each game has  
a copy of the other,  
1-2 scores, and the  
has kept alive the  
in to the last out.

and Borg  
Victories  
in Tennis

VA, Oct. 15 (AP)—  
Tom Okker of the  
and second-seeded  
of Sweden scored  
y in the third round  
in Spanish Open  
nment, counting 6-1  
Tennis Champion-  
Commercial Union

Kjell Johansson of  
6-3, and Borg beat  
pe-Moore of Aus-  
1.

S. Africa Event  
BURGO, Oct. 16  
back American Aus-  
II play in the South  
Tennis Champion-  
next month, tour-  
nor Owen Williams

Ashe was runner-  
not Jimmy Connors  
of the South Afri-  
and the doubles  
s Tom Okker.

Isolating Win  
KING, Oct. 16 (AP).  
King and Evans  
ported straight-set  
night in first-round  
a women's profes-  
tournament. King,  
stopped Betty Stove  
herlands, 6-4, 6-2.  
Goalkeeping of Aus-  
Valerie Ziegenfuss,

By Tom Boswell  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).  
—There was no football  
jam in front of Baltimore's out-  
door insane asylum (Memorial  
Stadium) on Sunday for the first  
time since Johnny Unitas was in  
his rookie season, 1954.

The white-gloved police of Bal-  
timore watched the cars quic-  
kly at 1:45 p.m., wondering why  
they were rolling so smoothly  
only minutes before the Colts'  
game with the Buffalo Bills was  
to begin.

The man most people say is  
responsible for Baltimore's im-  
proved Sunday traffic pattern is  
Joe Thomas.

In just three seasons as the  
Colts' general manager, and two  
weeks as the coach, Thomas has  
turned Memorial Stadium from an  
overcrowded madhouse to a  
99,000-fan stadium where fans  
stretch out and put their coolers  
on any of 20,000 empty seats.

"It's just not the same any-  
more," said Wally Hand, a ser-  
geant in the Maryland State  
Patrol who once leaped over the  
front railing of the upper deck  
upon seeing Unitas injured by  
the Chicago Bears.

"I thought he was gone," re-  
called Frank Andrusak of the  
Pinkerton Stadium Patrol. "I  
thought a state trooper had com-  
mitted suicide in my section, and  
brother, it's sections like mine  
that gave this stadium its name—  
the outdoor insane asylum."

Fortunately, Hand had merely  
climbed out onto a precarious,  
practically invisible ledge to re-

trieve his hat. "I was already  
unmanned," Andrusak said. "A  
drunk had just rolled down 14  
steps and landed at my feet. He  
didn't start crying till he saw  
his flask was broken."

Such displays of madness and  
enthusiasm are finished in Bal-  
timore. "I know a whole family  
that sat together and wouldn't  
speak to each other," Andrusak  
remembered. "The sons and the  
uncles were fighting over who

would get the dead father's season  
tickets."

The best player of the  
winless Colts, tight end Ray Ches-  
ter, says flatly, "We're the worst  
team in football. We know it.  
Why do people have to keep  
pounding it into us?" Season  
tickets are cheap.

The Colts came in for criticism  
on all counts. "The players change  
so fast, the fans don't know who's  
who," Hand said.

## NFL Colts' Woes Aid Sunday Traffic

By Tom Boswell  
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## Individual Pro Football Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE					NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Rushing					Rushing				
	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	FB		Att.	Yds.	Avg.	
Stumpen, Buffalo	87	447	5.1	0	McGuire, L.A.	123	77	6.2	0
Wood, S.D.	95	429	4.5	3	Jackson, S.F.	96	368	3.8	0
Cook, Miami	100	397	2.6	5	Foreman, Minnesota	90	337	4.0	0
Ryan, N.Y.	86	385	4.4	1	Bell, N.Y.	84	318	3.5	0
Davis, Oakland	74	353	4.8	2	Rotar, N.Y.	62	294	4.7	3
Harmon, N.E.	68	343	4.5	3	McCall, St. L.	54	273	5.1	1
Arneson, Den.	60	299	5.0	2	Ball, S.F.	50	270	3.0	2
Hubbard, Oakland	57	291	4.3	0	Schreiber, S.F.	68	265	3.9	0
Braxton, Buffalo	48	286	3.7	4	Bill, Dallas	33	258	4.9	0
Clark, Cincinnati	44	284	3.8	5	Starback, Atlanta	32	214	4.1	6
Cunningham, N.E.	74	384	3.8	5					
Passing (50 attempts)					Passing (50 attempts)				
	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.		TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
Smith, N.E.	0	19	16	32	Foreman, Minnesota	3	0	0	0
Criss, Miami	5	0	0	30	Bell, N.Y.	6	0	0	0
Cunningham, N.E.	0	0	0	30	Criss, Minnesota	0	11	21	24
Arneson, Den.	0	12	10	24	Marcel, S.F.	0	0	0	0
Wood, Oakland	0	14	12	26	Mosely, Washington	0	9	21	0
Arneson, Buffalo	4	0	0	24	Dempsey, Philadelphia	0	10	18	0
Clark, Cincinnati	4	0	0	24	Walker, N.Y.	0	13	19	0
Stumpen, N.E.	4	0	0	24	Mann, Detroit	0	8	21	0
Arneson, Den.	4	0	0	24	McCall, St. L.	4	0	0	0
Clark, Cincinnati	4	0	0	24	Anderson, St. L.	4	0	0	0

## Yawns in Zaire Getting More Audible

By John Vinocur

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 16  
(AP)—They were weary of  
betting on the speed of mud clogs  
floating along the Congo River.  
They are fed up with crocodile  
jokes and finished with watching  
two-hour tracheotomy operations  
on Zaire TV.

The hours of lassitude are at  
hand. The Foreman-Al Africa  
expedition has gone into terminal-  
phase ennui.

"Yes, I'm bored, very bored



